

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 16.

CHANGES IN PROVISION TARIFFS.

The Nicaraguan government has made a change in its tariff schedules increasing duties as follows: Salted meats increased from 15 to 30 centavos per kilo, pork shoulders increased from 15 to 30 centavos per kilo, butter increased from 40 to 80 centavos per kilo. The tariff on laundry soaps has also been increased from 5 to 10 centavos per kilo.

RATE CASE BEFORE SUPREME COURT.

The case of the Inter-State Commerce Commission against various Western railroads, involving freight rates on dressed meats and packinghouse products from Missouri River points to Chicago, was heard before the United States Supreme Court at Washington this week on appeal. The Inter-State Commerce Commission made an order requiring the railroads to reduce livestock rates between the points named to an equality with packinghouse products rates. The federal district court refused to enforce the order, and the commission has appealed. Judge S. H. Cowan, of Texas, appeared as one of the attorneys for the commission, representing livestock interests.

RULING IN PRIVATE CAR CASE.

The United States Court of Appeals at Chicago this week sustained the judgment of the lower court in fining officials of the Chicago & Alton Railroad for granting alleged rebates to the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company in the hauling of packinghouse products. The judgment was not sustained on the ground that rebates were granted, or that they were illegal, but that the arrangement was in an illegal form. Says the court: "The trouble in this case comes from the fact that the railroad did not take a lease of the tracks of the packing company for the purpose of discharging its undertakings as an interstate common carrier."

In the course of its decision the higher court makes this interesting declaration: "Rentals on the basis of wheelage are unobjectionable if the parties have entered into a contract which in all other respects is lawful. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger received back a part of the money they paid the railroad for freight, but this does not prove that the transaction constituted a rebate within the definition of the statute. If the full rate is paid either in money or in money's worth the parties cannot be guilty of rebating."

MEAT INSPECTION ADEQUATE

Secretary Wilson Refutes Misstatements of a Scotch Critic

Further attempt to injure the reputation of American meats abroad, has lately been made by enemies of our meat industry, using as a basis the report of a misinformed and perhaps malicious meat inspector at Glasgow, Scotland. This inspector claimed to have discovered a side of tuberculous American beef bearing the United States government inspection stamp. Investigation developed the fact that there was about as much truth in his discovery as in the tales of spoiled American meats which it has been customary to send out from Scottish ports from time to time.

This story, reflecting directly on the integrity of the American government inspection system, has elicited an official reply from the Department of Agriculture. In an authorized statement issued a few days ago Secretary Wilson shows how false and misleading were the figures quoted by the Glasgow inspector in his attempt to prove the inefficiency of our inspection system. He also quotes a lecture delivered by an Edinburgh University scientist after a personal inspection of our packinghouses which takes quite a different view of the situation. One was hearsay and juggling of figures; the other a report of personal inspection.

Secretary Wilson's statement is as follows:

The Department of Agriculture wishes to correct some misleading statements recently made by the municipal veterinary inspector of Glasgow which reflect upon the United States meat inspection and which have been published in Great Britain and in this country.

The Glasgow veterinarian, Mr. A. M. Trotter, in an official report, a copy of which was furnished by him to the United States Consul at Glasgow, made the statement that the figures issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry for 1905 showed that 11,732,165 animals were slaughtered, an average of 37,482 for each working day, and that the number of inspectors was 40; it therefore being necessary for each inspector to examine the carcasses of not less than 937 animals each day—"an utter impossibility." The inference was that these figures represented the entire Federal inspection service of the United States.

As a matter of fact the report of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the fiscal year 1905 shows that 40,221,013 animals were inspected at slaughter in that year. The force engaged in meat inspection on July 1, 1905, according to the records of the Bureau, numbered 768, exclusive of 243 microscopists.

Mr. Trotter's figures were evidently garbled from the report of the committee of the De-

partment of Agriculture on the conditions at Chicago. The figures given in that report clearly applied only to Chicago. He has correctly quoted the number of carcasses inspected at Chicago in 1905, but in giving the number of inspectors at 40 he has included only the veterinary inspectors and has omitted 65 assistants, designated as stock examiners and taggers, who were plainly included in the table from which he quoted. These assistants—especially the stock examiners—are very proficient in detecting disease and render valuable aid to the veterinarians, though all suspected cases are finally passed on by the latter. The total force actively engaged in the post-mortem inspection at Chicago in 1905, as shown in the table referred to, was 106, besides persons engaged in ante-mortem and microscopic inspection.

Conditions as They Now Exist.

Under the new meat-inspection law the force at Chicago has been considerably increased, until it now numbers 276, of whom 71 are trained veterinarians. In the country at large the meat-inspection force numbers over 2,000.

In contrast with Mr. Trotter's statements is a high tribute recently paid to the efficiency of the United States meat inspection by a Scotch authority, Prof. Harvey Littlejohn, of the chair of forensic medicine in Edinburgh University, in a lecture on "Chicago Stock Yards and Packing Industries," at Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, under the auspices of the Edinburgh Sanitary Society. A report of the lecture has been received from the United States Consul at Dunfermline.

Professor Littlejohn recently visited Chicago and carefully went through two of the large packing establishments. The whole process of inspection, he said, struck him as wonderfully methodical, and he believed it admirably adapted to safeguard the interests of the public health. In the yards, he said, there was constantly a large staff of qualified veterinary inspectors. Every animal was inspected on coming into the buildings, and any showing the least signs of disease was condemned and removed, or perhaps it was removed on suspicion.

The carcasses of diseased animals were placed in tanks, at the bottom of which was placed the seal of the government inspector, and everything going in was accounted for. The tank was closed for forty-eight hours and then, when the animals were reduced to a mass of no possible use but for fertilizing, it was taken out. The percentage of tubercular cattle he found lower than in Great Britain.

What a Scotch Authority Found.

He explained that all meat which was not to be sold locally must be inspected and that

no meat could be transported to Great Britain unless it bore the United States government inspection stamp. The inspectors, he said, were graduates in veterinary science and were examined and appointed by the government, the packers having nothing to say in regard to their appointment. He found the managers of the various departments of the packing houses to be highly educated and refined and the ordinary employees in physique and cleanliness compared most favorably with those similarly employed in Great Britain.

Professor Littlejohn expressed the belief that his own country had no reason to assume a superior attitude over the United States inspection service. "Are we in this country," he asked, "prepared to admit that cases do not occur, even in Glasgow, of carcasses being passed in which there are tubercular glands?"

He knew of one place, he said, with some 100,000 inhabitants, in which there were 180 slaughter houses and "one and a half meat inspectors." What might or might not take place in those slaughter houses it was not difficult to imagine. It seemed rather ridiculous to express abhorrence of supposed American laxity of inspection, he thought, "when at home our employees are no better and the risks greater."

MARCH MEAT PRODUCTS EXPORTS.

Preliminary reports of the exports of meats and meat products from the United States for the month of March, and for the nine months of the fiscal year, are made public this week by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The totals show a slight falling off in our March export trade, as compared to that of a year ago. March shipments of meat products aggregated \$14,811,994, compared to \$14,996,336 in March, 1906. The losses were chiefly in bacon, lard and canned beef, while hams and tallow showed the principal increases.

For the nine months since the beginning of the fiscal year last July, the loss in meat product export values was nearly seven million dollars compared to the previous similar period. Exports this year were \$132,321,819, compared to \$139,246,714 for the nine months ending March, 1906. The chief losses were in lard, bacon, canned and cured beef, while tallow, pork and hams showed offsetting gains. The slaughter of the canned beef traffic appears to continue unabated. Shipments last month were 3,500,000 lbs. less than a year ago, while for the nine months past the losses have been forty million pounds.

Export of meat animals for March aggregated \$3,385,699 in value, against \$3,805,055 a year ago. For the nine months the totals were \$24,774,285, against \$29,887,250 for the same time last year.

These figures include only about 92 per cent of the total exports of the commodities named, and do not include such meat products as sausage meat and casings, lard compounds, mutton, canned pork, etc. The figures follow:

CATTLE.—March, 1906, 41,767 head; value, \$3,682,110. March, 1907, 35,450 head; value, \$3,279,090. For nine months ending March, 1906, 374,372 head; value, \$29,315,199. Same period, 1907, 270,186 head; value, \$24,109,954.

HOGS.—March, 1906, 1,729 head; value, \$18,012. March, 1907, 1,534 head; value, \$19,545. For nine months ending March, 1906, 14,484 head; value, \$159,649. Same period, 1907, 12,812 head; value, \$166,435.

SHEEP.—March, 1906, 16,515 head; value, \$104,933. March, 1907, 11,781 head; value, \$87,064. For nine months ending March,

1907, 83,301 head; value, \$412,402. Same period, 1907, 89,046 head; value, \$497,896.

CANNED BEEF.—March, 1906, 4,628,723 lbs.; value, \$473,596. March, 1907, 950,746 lbs.; value, \$100,484. For nine months ending March, 1906, 52,609,873 lbs.; value, \$5,267,013. Same period, 1907, 12,139,686 lbs.; value, \$1,236,307.

FRESH BEEF.—March, 1906, 23,912,675 lbs.; value, \$2,199,461. March, 1907, 24,208,063 lbs.; value, \$2,263,718. For nine months ending March, 1907, 197,990,348 lbs.; value, \$17,967,878. Same period, 1907, 198,819,601 lbs.; value, \$18,549,729.

SALTED, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED BEEF.—March, 1906, 5,255,105 lbs.; value, \$295,471. March, 1907, 4,545,069 lbs.; value, \$281,161. For nine months ending March, 1906, 64,337,644 lbs.; value, \$3,722,841. Same period, 1907, 49,747,668 lbs.; value, \$2,979,319.

TALLOW.—March, 1906, 5,029,343 lbs.; value, \$261,745. March, 1907, 11,158,157 lbs.; value, \$686,858. For nine months ending March, 1906, 70,948,051 lbs.; value, \$3,425,424. Same period, 1907, 91,896,288 lbs.; value, \$5,019,747.

BACON.—March, 1906, 31,992,368 lbs.; value, \$3,222,224. March, 1907, 18,960,333 lbs.; value, \$2,020,270. For nine months ending March, 1906, 267,732,699 lbs.; value, \$26,100,482. Same period, 1907, 190,958,667 lbs.; value, \$21,098,736.

HAMS.—March, 1906, 13,390,252 lbs.; value, \$1,363,979. March, 1907, 16,127,138 lbs.; value, \$1,834,377. For nine months ending March, 1907, 142,896,895 lbs.; value, \$14,575,019. Same period, 1907, 147,541,330 lbs.; value, \$16,483,221.

PORK, FRESH, SALTED OR PICKLED.—March, 1906, 12,980,450 lbs.; value, \$1,056,686. March, 1907, 14,573,001 lbs.; value, \$1,351,806. For nine months ending March, 1906, 117,871,560 lbs.; value, \$9,711,315. Same period, 1907, 131,420,988 lbs.; value, \$11,863,071.

LARD.—March, 1906, 58,923,858 lbs.; value, \$4,828,503. March, 1907, 50,363,825 lbs.; value, \$4,765,935. For nine months ending March, 1906, 569,022,392 lbs.; value, \$45,673,674. Same period, 1907, 474,576,938 lbs.; value, \$42,922,144.

OLEO OIL.—March, 1906, 14,664,169 lbs.; value, \$1,246,185. March, 1907, 16,348,976 lbs.; value, \$1,478,476. For nine months ending March, 1906, 145,982,152 lbs.; value, \$12,133,000. Same period, 1907, 137,498,937 lbs.; value, \$11,747,974.

OLEOMARGARINE.—March, 1906, 521,117 lbs.; value, \$48,486. March, 1907, 281,878 lbs.; value, \$28,909. For nine months ending March, 1906, 7,654,949 lbs.; value, \$670,068. Same period, 1907, 4,461,546 lbs.; value, \$421,571.

BUTTER.—March, 1906, 2,253,821 lbs.; value, \$419,129. March, 1907, 239,926 lbs.; value, \$56,025. For nine months ending March, 1906, 23,410,492 lbs.; value, \$4,237,988. Same period, 1907, 10,806,379 lbs.; value, \$2,045,645.

TOTAL MEAT ANIMALS.—March, 1906, value, \$3,805,055. March, 1907, value, \$3,385,699. For nine months ending March, 1906, value, \$29,887,250. Same period, 1907, value, \$24,774,285.

TOTAL MEAT PRODUCTS.—March, 1906, value, \$14,996,336. March, 1907, value, \$14,811,994. For nine months ending March, 1906, value, \$139,246,714. Same period, 1907, value, \$132,321,819.

SOAPMAKERS WIN FREIGHT CASE.

A leading firm of soapmakers have won in a suit brought by them against various railroads to compel an equitable adjustment of freight charges on soap shipments in less than carload lots. The railroads raised rates on soaps in carloads lots, and correspondingly on less than carload lots. It was held that the increase on carload lots was proper, but that on fractions of carloads was improper.

The roads failed to obey the ruling, and the United States district attorney brought suit to enforce the decision. The firm contended that the reclassification gave undue and unreasonable preference or advantage to other descriptions of traffic and subjected common soap in less than carload lots to undue prejudice. The court in ordering the railroads not to impose the new rate, said the classification of soap for carriage in less than carload lots should be based upon its relation to other articles for carriage in less than carload lots, and not upon its relation to soap for carriage in carload lots.

OFFICERS INSPECT PACKING PLANTS.

A party of army and navy officials, headed by Brig-Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, commissary general of the United States Army, and Rear Admiral E. B. Rodgers, paymaster general of the United States Navy, are this week completing a tour of the large Western packing centres, inspecting the big packing plants which have contracts to provide meat supplies for both branches of the service. At Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City, where they went last week, they are reported to have found everything to their satisfaction. The tour is not of an official nature.

WILL SEND COMMITTEE TO CHICAGO.

As a result of the agitation stirred up in Glasgow, Scotland, over alleged inadequate inspection of meats at Chicago, the American consul at Glasgow has invited the corporation of that city to send a committee to Chicago to see for itself just how conditions are there. It was announced this week that the corporation had accepted the invitation and would send a deputation to Chicago. It is likely that these visitors will know more about the situation after their trip than does the Glasgow veterinary who has been criticising our inspection service from hearsay and muddled statistics.

UNDRAWN POULTRY WINS AGAIN.

Another triumph for the backers of the undrawn poultry argument is found in the recent report of the Massachusetts Board of Health, which has been making an extensive investigation of the poultry question as a result of a legislative order. The experts of the board conducted extensive investigations, as a result of which they declare that "the usual method of drawing poultry leads to heavy bacterial infection, which promotes more rapid decomposition than occurs in undrawn birds." The board opposes legislation requiring poultry to be drawn before marketing.

BIDS FOR SUPPLIES.

The Bureau of Supplies of the Navy Department at Washington will open bids for a long list of supplies on May 7, among which the following are asked for: 3,000 lbs. of beef tallow, for delivery at the New York navy yard; 8,000 cakes of soap for delivery at League Island yard, Philadelphia, and 50,000 cakes for delivery at Boston.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through the "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

WILSON EXPOSES FOOD LAW DECEPTION

Manufacturers subject to federal food law regulations who are attempting to make the public believe that the government, in giving them a serial number, is guaranteeing the purity of their products, have run foul of the Secretary of Agriculture. In a statement given to the press this week Secretary Wilson declares that if the deception does not stop he will publish a list of the offenders, with a warning to the public to judge the quality of their products by the truth of their claims.

The trouble has arisen over the attempt of manufacturers working under the food law to claim a guarantee for their products like that given by the government to meat products under the meat inspection law. As The National Provisioner has already shown, the cases are not at all alike. The government exercises complete supervision over the meat trade, and its inspection stamp attached to meat products is a government guarantee of the wholesomeness of such products. Under the federal food law manufacturers must give a guarantee of their own to protect retailers to whom they sell goods. This guarantee is filed with the government, and a number given it.

It is this serial number that manufacturers in some cases have been trying to claim as a government recommendation of their products. Instead of being a government guarantee, it is merely the manufacturer's own promise to abide by the law. Secretary Wilson's statement comes after investigations made of the advertising abuses of this serial number, and is sufficiently explanatory in itself. He says:

Secretary Wilson's Declaration of War.

"The serial number and the statement that the food or drug is guaranteed under the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906, does not mean that the United States Government guarantees the purity of the article or guarantees that it is what the label says it is. On the contrary the statement means that the manufacturer of the article guarantees it to be pure, free from adulteration and that he warrants every fact stated on the label to be true. It is the guarantee of the manufacturer, not the guarantee of the Government.

"The Department allows manufacturers to file a general guarantee covering all their food or drug products. It then assigns a number to the guarantee and permits the manufacturer to print the number and the

statement that the article is guaranteed, on the label of each package. The Government assumes no responsibility for this guarantee. On the contrary, as a glance at the law will show, the serial number is assigned to fix the responsibility where it belongs—upon the manufacturer, and to protect innocent dealers, who have a right under the law to rely upon his guarantee. The law says, in effect, that no dealer shall be prosecuted for shipping adulterated or misbranded foods or drugs in interstate commerce or for selling the same in the Territories or in the District of Columbia when he can establish a guarantee to the effect that the food or drug is not adulterated or misbranded. This guarantee must be signed by the person from whom the dealer purchases the article. The intention of the law is to put the burden upon the man who knows what is in the product, who is, of course, the man who makes it."

Untruthful and Misleading Claims.

"The Department has been greatly annoyed by untruthful and misleading advertisements of certain manufacturers that the serial number is a guarantee by the Government to the consumer that the product is pure. Such advertising as 'after January 1, 1907, the United States Government will protect you by an official serial number that you may easily recognize,' statements that a food product is 'approved by the Pure Food Commissioners,' that another food product 'carries the Government approval under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906,' 'the United States Government new pure food law guarantees our product,' 'every bottle is guaranteed by the United States Government,' 'the United States Government guarantee serial number—is your protection in using —,' and other statements of a similar character must be stopped and be stopped at once, or I will do a little advertising myself in behalf of the people.

"I am growing tired of seeing these untruthful statements on the advertising pages of the magazines, the walls of the New York subway and the advertising space of the street cars of the principal cities. I am thinking, if this outrageous misrepresentation does not cease, that the Department will publish a list bearing the names of the manufacturers who are indulging in this campaign of deception.

"In this list the Department will state that it has not analyzed the products represented by the advertisements, and hence has no actual knowledge of their purity or impurity, but that it advises the consuming public to judge the purity or impurity of the product according to the false representations made concerning the guarantee. In other words, manufacturers who will deceive the public about the guarantee will lie about the quality of their product."

GERMAN PACKERS AND BUTCHERS WANT RELIEF

Considerable dissatisfaction has been manifested in the meat trade in Germany, as well as among German consumers, on account of the continued high prices for all classes of meat. Although there has been a slight downward tendency, figures have not yet fallen to a level that is deemed reasonable, says United States Consul Hurst, writing from Plauen, Saxony. Some indication of the state of affairs may be gathered from the quotations of the cattle market for the last twelve months in this part of Saxony.

Matters seem to have reached such a depressed condition that nearly all packers and butchers, and particularly the small retailers, complain that profits in many instances amount to nothing. Prices for 1906 were the highest known, and the butchers' guilds

all over the country are endeavoring to devise some means of amelioration, so that meat will be more abundant and profits be restored to a normal and legitimate basis.

In March, 1906, the lowest wholesale prices asked were from \$17.85 to \$18.09 per 50 kilograms (110.23 pounds) for prime beef. Prices rose steadily through the summer and reached the highest point in September, \$21.42 per 50 kilograms, which lasted, with only very slight change, into December, when, during the last market days, they dropped to \$21.18. The lowest price for choice, clipped sheep was \$9.52 per 50 kilograms, live weight, rising once or twice to \$11.42, and at the close of the year standing at \$10.23.

Hogs and pigs, first quality, started in January, 1906, at \$18.09 per 50 kilograms (Concluded on page 34.)

BOOMING CRUSHERS' CONVENTION.

President F. H. Bailey and Vice-President L. A. Ransom of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association returned last week from their visit to Norfolk, Va., to arrange for the holding of the annual convention at the Jamestown Exposition on May 21-24. As related in the previous issues of The National Provisioner, the Inside Inn has been selected as official headquarters for the meeting, and the special rates made for those desiring to attend have been published.

On their way South from Norfolk, President Bailey, Vice-President Ransom and Julian Field of Atlanta were the guests of honor at a dinner given by the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association at Columbia. Ex-President Fitzsimons, who shares with Jo Allison the title of "silver-tongued orator" of the Inter State Association, presided and introduced the guests in his customary happy fashion. The speakers aroused great interest in the convention, and South Carolina will send a big delegation to Jamestown under B. F. Taylor of Columbia.

Reports indicate similar interest in other States. Ed Borden is getting up a big North Carolina party, Julian Field will head the Georgia delegation, Ernest Lamar promises a crowd from Alabama, F. W. Brode is said to have chartered a special train to haul the Tennesseans, E. W. Durham of Vicksburg expects to bring many Mississippians, the usual big Texas delegation may be counted on, while Louisiana, Arkansas, the Territories and all the Northern sections will be heavily represented. Vital questions affecting the welfare of the industry come before the convention this year, and members seem especially eager to be on hand to discuss them.

Secretary Robert Gibson this week issued a long letter to members concerning hotel rates, etc., for the convention, much of which information has already been given in these columns. Secretary Gibson makes the interesting announcement that the programme being prepared includes addresses by Chief Chemist Wiley of the United States Department of Agriculture on "Pure Foods and the Relation of Cotton Seed Oil Thereto"; by Major John M. Carson, Chief of the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor, on "Foreign Trade in Cottonseed Products," and by N. C. Fowler, Jr., the famous advertising specialist, on "Advertising Cottonseed Products."

In his letter Secretary Gibson says:

"It is understood, of course, that every manufacturer of cottonseed products in the United States, whether a member of the Association or not, is cordially invited to attend. It is also further understood that all manufacturers of cotton oil mill supplies, brokers and exporters are also cordially invited to be present.

"On account of the unusual conditions prevailing this season in many States of the South, due largely to the damaged condition of the seed, it is expected that the report of the Rules Committee will be of great interest, as it is desired to make such changes as may be necessary to meet a possible repetition of last season's conditions."

Bargains in machinery and equipment may be picked up by watching page 48.

BOOK SALE

SPECIAL

	Publishers' Price	Sale Price
Manufacture of Sausages - - - -	\$ 2.00	\$1.00
Pork Packers Hand Book - - - -	10.00	3.00
Public Abattoirs and Cattle Markets -	10.00	3.00
Thirty Years a Marketman (retail) - -	1.50	1.35
Cottonseed Products - - - -	3.00	3.00
Modern Soaps, Candles and Glycerine -	7.50	7.50
Glue Handling - - - -	1.00	1.00
Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine - -	10.00	3.00
Manufacture of Varnish and Linseed Oil -	5.00	1.00
20th Century Book of Recipes - - -	3.00	3.00

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TRADE GLEANINGS

The stockyards at Meyers, Okla., was destroyed by fire on April 13.

The Coe slaughter house near Meriden, Conn., has been destroyed by fire.

The smoke house of Henry Muhs, at Pater-son, N. J., has been damaged by fire.

The Sonora Packing Company will erect a new packing plant at Cananea, Mexico.

J. L. Lovvorn is contemplating the erection of a cottonseed oil mill at Bowdon, Ga.

The Chickasha Cotton Oil Company's plant at Mangum, O. T., has been destroyed by fire.

The smokehouse at the Ehrman Packing Company's plant, Terre Haute, Ind., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$2,500.

The sausage factory and smokehouse of Jacob Weaver at East Lebanon, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

Fire damaged the plant of the Opelika Cotton Oil and Refining Company, Opelika, Ala., to the amount of \$5,700.

Castenholz Brothers, of Muskegon, Mich., are contemplating the erection of a new packing plant at Grand Rapids, Mich.

The S. W. Bell Soap Company, Toledo, O., has been incorporated, with \$10,000 capital stock, by G. E. Bell and others.

The new plant of the Keystone Hide and Tallow Company of Falls Creek, Pa., is completed and will be in operation by May 1.

The National Packing Company suffered a fire loss of several thousand dollars to its branch house at Tyler, Tex., on April 11.

The packing plant of Freund Packing Company, at Cincinnati, O., has been damaged by fire. Loss chiefly to the engine room.

John Rauser will shortly commence the erection of his sausage factory at Grand Rapids, Mich., the cost of which will be \$10,000.

Ernest Hill has been made manager of the branch house of Swift & Company, at Monroe, La., replacing Murray Graves, resigned.

Armour & Company will open a branch house at Burlington, Vt. A building on Champlain street has been leased for a term of years.

The Reiland Packing Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by N. Reiland, D. Reiland and J. Ceyress.

W. G. Agar, K. Upton, E. J. Stevens, R. Upton and Jesse P. Lyman have incorporated the Iowa Glue Company, Des Moines, Ia., with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The Quabag Leather Company, of Monson, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. T. J. Pipper is president and S. Gilbraith is treasurer, both of Springfield.

The Arcadia Cotton Oil Mill Company will make a number of improvements to its plant at Arcadia, La., among which will be an additional building for its fertilizer department.

The erection of the new branch house of John Morrell & Co. at Seattle, Wash., will be commenced shortly. The structure will be a two-story one, 45 x 150 feet and cost around \$20,000.

The firm of McCausland, Hoag & Turner has been incorporated under the laws of Illinois, with \$25,000 capital stock, to deal in live stock, by S. G. McCausland, W. J. Hoag and H. M. Turner.

A charter has been granted to John Guitai, Jr., R. G. Anderson, E. S. Kean and W. B. Guitai, all of Abilene, Texas, for the construction of a cotton oil mill, gin and compress at Snyder, Texas.

The Rueping Leather Company, of Fond du Lac, Wis., has decided to move part of its plant to Milwaukee, where a building has been secured. The company also contemplates the erection of a tannery in Milwaukee.

The Valdosta Oil Company, Valdosta, Ga., has been incorporated with \$23,000 capital and privilege of increasing to \$250,000, to erect a cottonseed oil mill. J. M. Diffie, O. K. Jelks and H. Harris are the incorporators.

The Newbern Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Company, Newbern, N. C., will rebuild its plant, which was destroyed by fire recently. The new structure will be 70 x 140 feet,

equipped for a capacity of 80 tons of seed daily and will cost between \$30,000 to \$40,000.

The Mineral Wells Cottonseed Oil Company of Mineral Wells, Tex., has been incorporated with \$40,000 capital stock, to erect a cottonseed oil mill. I. W. Ball is president; D. M. Howard, vice-president; M. M. Bright, secretary, and R. Kaye, superintendent.

The Maxton Oil and Fertilizer Company of Maxton, N. C., has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock to manufacture cottonseed oil, fertilizers, etc., by J. W. Carter, A. J. McKinnon, W. H. Harding, T. O. Evans and R. M. Williams of Maxton, and W. H. Hiscox of Atlanta, Ga.

The St. Bernard Rendering & Fertilizer Company of New Orleans, La., has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Plans and specifications have been accepted for a large new plant to manufacture fertilizers, refined oil, bonemeal, tallow, greases, etc. About \$100,000 will be expended.

The National Can Company of 127 Market street, Camden, N. J., has been incorporated to manufacture articles of sheet metals, tin plates and tin cans, with \$500,000 capital stock. William E. Stokes and D. A. Stewart of 119 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., and W. B. McDonald of Camden are the incorporators.

GUARANTY ON IMPORTED PRODUCTS.

In reply to inquiries as to the necessity for a manufacturer's guaranty on imported products under the federal food law, which covers imported meat products, the Department of Agriculture has issued this statement and ruling:

The department makes a systematic inspection of imported foods when they arrive at the custom houses; and while such inspection does not include an examination of samples taken from every package of the aforesaid articles, it is sufficient to indicate that the article is suitable to enter the country and be sent into interstate commerce as long as it retains its identity in the unbroken package. If imported foods are taken from the original packages and repacked, they become subject to inspection as if of domestic origin, and the persons handling and selling said articles are not immune from prosecution in the event that a subsequent inspection discloses that all or any portion of said foods are adulterated

PROPOSAL.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

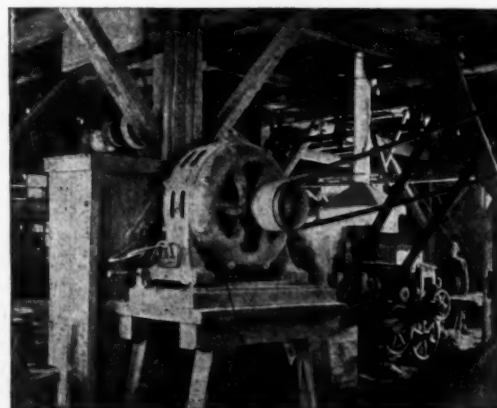
Governor's Island, N. Y., April 12, 1907.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, in accordance with specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 3, War Department, Office of Commissary General, Washington, D. C., February 12, 1907, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 11 a. m., May 13, 1907, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef required during year beginning July 1, 1907:

Levett, McKinley, Preble, Williams, Me.; Ethan Allen, Vt.; Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Andrews, Banks, Revere, Rodman, Strong, Warren, Mass.; Adams, Greble, Mansfield, R. I.; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, Watervliet Arsenal, West Point, Hamilton, Jay, Niagara, Ontario, Porter, Schuyler, Slocum, Terry, Totten, Wadsworth, Wood, H. G. Wright, N. Y.; Hancock, Mott, N. J.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; DuPont, Del.; Howard, McHenry, Washington, Md.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Hunt, Monroe, Myer, Va.; Henry Barracks, San Juan, P. R.; and also by Commissary, Post of San Juan, P. R., for delivery at San Juan of refrigerated beef required at all Porto Rican posts. Proposals will be received and opened at same time, at respective points named, for beef to be delivered at temperature not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Also proposals for fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required during six months beginning July 1, 1907, will be received and opened at same time at West Point, N. Y.; Monroe, Va.; Henry Barracks and San Juan, P. R. Information furnished on application to commissaries at respective places. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Beef (or Vegetables) to be opened May 13, 1907," and must be addressed to commissary at place to be supplied.

H. B. OSGOOD, Col., Chief Com'y.

A 13, 20, 27, M 4.

General Electric Company



General Electric 20 H.-P. Motor in Planing Mill, Swift & Co., Chicago.

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for
Packing Houses

Wood working machinery is best driven by General Electric Company induction motors.

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Swift's Choice Dressed Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

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Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
 Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
 West Washington Market, Corner West and Bloomfield Streets
 Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
 Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue
 West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
 East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th and
 East Side Market } 45th Streets
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
 West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
 West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

or misbranded according to the provisions of said statute or the regulations made thereunder.

Only a wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party residing in the United States can give a guaranty within the meaning of said act. A foreign manufacturer or other foreign dealer cannot give the guaranty prescribed in said law, nor can the agent of such foreign manufacturer or dealer give said guaranty unless such agent be a resident of the United States and unless he actually sells the goods covered by the guaranty. The person who owns and sells imported goods can make a guaranty for the purpose aforesaid, though the goods may be shipped directly by the firm of whom the guarantor buys them to the customer of the guarantor.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Memberships about \$400. Proposed for membership: Charles E. Porter (commission); Kenyon Parsons (brokerage); Irving K. Farrington (mining broker); Harold P. Baron (broker); Edward E. Epps (industrial and mining stocks); Geo. Glosos, Liverpool; O. G. Holmder, London; N. J. Mereer, London; M. Rhodes, W. G. Eaton, Cincinnati; W. G. Goodmy, Minneapolis; A. Meunel, C. F. Rush, Toledo; C. E. Davis, Omaha.

St. Julien Ravenal, who has been taking a business and pleasure trip in Europe, is once more with his old friends in the cottonseed

oil trade on the Produce Exchange floor.

The trading in securities at the New York Produce Exchange is attracting new active members daily. The disposition shown early in the week by a few outside sources to belittle the trading may fall flat in face of the steadily increasing interest all over the country in the movement. Hundreds of letters have been received by the Exchange authorities and members of the Exchange asking for information, as well as for an authentic list of brokers already in the dealings. Besides there is an intenseness in the group of a couple of hundred members now trading that has professional appearance and determination for permanency.

Swift & Company

Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers

For Export and Local Trade

Jersey City Office, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers
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GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, *Business Manager.*

PAUL I. ALDRICH, *Managing Editor.*

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to our readers is cordially invited.

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Secretary, George L. McCarthy, The National Pro-
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Elgin, Ill.; Joseph Allerdice, Indianapolis Abattoir
Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles Robe, Robe &
Brother, New York.

TO CANADIAN SUBSCRIBERS.

The United States Post Office Depart-
ment having raised the rate of postage
on newspapers going to Canada, the
subscription price of THE NATIONAL
PROVISIONER for Canadian subscribers
will hereafter be \$4.00 per year. No
extra charge will be made for unexpired
subscriptions, but renewals will be at
the new rate.

WARNING.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER serves
notice that one J. B. Rindfleisch of St. Louis,
who represents himself as being connected
with this paper as a solicitor, has no con-
nection whatever with this publication.

AN OFFICIAL DEFENSE

Whatever considerations of personal or par-
tisan politics may have actuated the Chief
Executive in his past attacks on the meat
industry of the country, it is plain that he
does not intend to permit his present su-
pervision of that industry under the federal
meat inspection law to be unfairly criticised
or maligned, either by foreign or domestic
faultfinders. That was shown by his em-
phatic personal guarantee of the healthful-
ness and wholesomeness of American meats
soon after the passage of the meat inspection
law, and is further evidenced by the official
defense of the federal inspection system which
was last week given to the press, and which
appears in another column.

It appears that a municipal veterinary in-
spector at Glasgow, Scotland, has stirred up a
rumpus by claiming to find tuberculous Amer-
ican beef with a government stamp on it.
The Scotchman took this as a text for a
general attack on our government inspection
system, quoting figures from our official re-
ports to prove its inadequacy. His report
was widely printed, both abroad and in this
country. Incidentally, it is significant of
the lack of fairness or intelligence in a sec-
tion of the daily press of this country in its
attitude toward our meat industry, that it
gave wide circulation to the misrepresenta-
tions of the foreigner, while it either ignored
or dismissed with a brief paragraph the refu-
tatory statement of the Secretary of Agri-
culture.

This Scotch veterinarian was away off in
his attempt to prove the inadequacy of our
inspection system. His idea of it was de-
rived only from perusal of official reports,
but was as badly distorted as was his inter-
pretation of the figures he read. This is
shown by the fact that he took the figures
for Chicago as applying to the whole country.
Perhaps he took Chicago as being about all
there was of the packing industry in the
country—a compliment to Chicago, but an
evidence of the lamentable ignorance of the
Scotch critic. That his error was not all
ignorance, however, was shown by his jug-
gling of what figures he did manage to quote
correctly.

Secretary Wilson's reply puts the facts
and figures in their true light. Instead of 40
inspectors, there were 768, exclusive of 243
microscopists—and that was under the old
inspection system. Under the new law there
are at present 276 trained inspectors in Chi-
cago alone, of whom 71 are veterinarians.
But the Secretary's statement sets forth the
situation fully, and as a contrast to the mis-
statements of the Glasgow inspector who had
criticised from hearsay, he quotes an eminent
Scotch scientist who had personally visited
the Chicago plants, and who in a public lec-

ture took a very different view from that of
his misinformed compatriot.

It is gratifying to note, both in the col-
umns of the British press and in the reports
of our meat exports, that the British public
—and that includes Scotland—is not inclined
to forego its diet of American meat on such
slight provocation. It is also pleasing to
observe the promptitude and warmth with
which Secretary Wilson comes to the defense
of his inspection system. He has reason to
be proud of it; no other country has any-
thing like it in scope or thoroughness.

THE REASON WHY

Comment aroused by the announcement of
the formation of an independent scientific
commission to investigate the effects of salt-
peter as a meat-curing agent has been very
general, and shows the interest taken in this
first effort at unbiased food tests. One
learned newspaper editorialist has asked why
the investigation was not left to Dr. Wiley,
as the official government inquirer into such
questions. This question was answered in his
own columns by a correspondent who sug-
gested that the method and manner of Dr.
Wiley's borax investigations hardly tended
to inspire the scientific world with confi-
dence in that gentleman's conclusions and
declarations.

It was perhaps more polite, if not nearer
the truth, to say that the motive behind the
independent saltpeter investigation was a de-
sire to corroborate Dr. Wiley's saltpeter con-
clusions, if possible; at any rate to establish
results which would be definite beyond doubt.
It would be most agreeable and satisfying
were it to be found that Dr. Wiley and the
eminent scientists on the independent com-
mission did agree.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Market quotations as published by a re-
liable trade paper mean the actual prices of
commodities in genuine trading. They some-
times appear askew because speculative trad-
ers, who desire a fall or a rise, announce
quotations to suit their purposes at the time.
But there is always a difference between
"wind" prices and the figures of actual sales.
A trade paper of the better class must ig-
nore the fictions of markets in making quo-
tations, and must get at the true figures as
nearly as possible.

Speculators or other designing persons
often purposely confuse trade paper quo-
tations or take exception to them because they
are not permitted by publishers to influence
the market quotation columns. That is why
reputable trade paper quotations have value.
Any other kind would be worse than useless
in legitimate trading.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

COMPOSITION FROM HORN-CUTTINGS.

A patented process for the preparation of a plastic mass from horn cuttings consists in softening the latter by heating, mixing the same with fibers of "wood wool," or crude vegetable fibers, and in finally pressing the material. Such fibrous material increases the strength of the mass, and imparts a marbled appearance to the finished product.

COMPOSITION OF SOAP POWDERS.

Soap powders or detergents having both cleansing and polishing properties consist of a mixture of soapstone, say 100 parts, a sodium compound, such as anhydrous sodium carbonate, 20 parts, with or without a little caustic soda, and soap, say 7 parts. The soap and sodium carbonate are first ground together, the soapstone, preferably in powder, being then added, and the whole ground until thoroughly mixed.

SAPONIFICATION OF FATS.

A process for the simultaneous saponification of oils or fats is claimed in a French patent, and for the esterification of the fatty acids by treating the fats, etc., with pure or concentrated alcohols and a small quantity of an acid such as hydrochloric acid, preferably on a hot-water bath, under a reflux condenser. The resulting esters are separated from the glycerol and excess of the alcohol by treatment with cold water or salt water, and then isolated from one another by rectification, filtration, etc.

PROCESS OF REDUCING GARBAGE.

In a new process of reducing garbage and sewage the material is digested in a closed chamber at a temperature above 285 deg. F., and under a pressure of from 75 to 80 lbs. per square inch, for a period long enough to thoroughly disintegrate the mass and to render the grease easily separable by percolation. The liberation of ammonia and the volatilization of glycerol during this digestion are prevented by the high pressure used. The digested material is then dried so as to remove substantially the whole of the water, and the dried mass is then extracted with a solvent.

The apparatus used for the process consists of an upright shell forming a jacket and provided with a support for this shell. A receptacle for receiving the material to be treated is suspended from the upper end of the shell. The upper portion of this receptacle consists of a cylindrical cast-iron section removable from the remainder of the receptacle, and is provided at its upper end and externally with a flange resting upon and removably secured to the shell. The head forming the top wall of the chamber of the receptacle is provided with a charging aperture, and rests upon the cast-iron section of the receptacle.

A NEW PLASTIC GELATINE.

As is well known, formaldehyde has the property of rendering gelatine insoluble and infusible, but at the same time imparts the occasionally undesirable quality of hardness and friability. This prejudicial action of formaldehyde can be remedied by adding to the treated gelatine a small proportion (5 to 10 per cent) of turpentine, or a mixture of turpentine oil and turpentine. This treatment is said to prevent the friability, and impart a high degree of plasticity and elasticity to the product.

NEW LEATHER PROCESS.

A new process for the manufacture of leather relates to the method of tanning the hides. Two vats are used; after being treated in one vat, the hides are passed between pressure rollers, and then transferred to the other vat, these operations being repeated until the desired effect is produced. It is claimed that in this way the preliminary soaking of the hides is finished in one to two hours, the swelling and loosening of the hair in about two hours, and the actual tanning in about half an hour.

HIGHLY NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER.

A highly nitrogenous product especially suitable as a fertilizer and the process of making the same are the subject of a French patent No. 366,376. The process is intended specially for plants in which electrical power is used. Part of the electrical energy is used for the production of nitric acid from atmospheric nitrogen, and part for the manufacture of calcium carbide, from which calcium cyanamide is obtained by the action of nitrogen. The more or less concentrated nitric acid is then neutralized with the calcium cyanamide, the resulting product forming a mixture of calcium nitrate, cyanamide nitrate, and secondary products, such as nitrate of urea, ammonium nitrate, etc. The dried mass contains 20 to 25 per cent of nitrogen.

A BRITISH MEAT PRESERVATIVE.

The fairness of the British laws with regard to the permissibility of chemical food preservatives appears to be quite in contrast to what we experience on this side of the water. Not only are boric acid and borax the recognized standards of modern food preservatives in England, but their employment is called for in a number of cases where our home faddists would grow pale and possibly "throw a fit" at the mere suggestion.

A further indication of the British recognition of preservatives is the granting of an English patent, No. 23,616, on a process for preserving animal food substances and brine, as follows: A preparation consisting of a mixture of equal parts of sodium bisulphate

and potassium metasilphite, or bisulphite, is claimed. This is either added to the food to be preserved or a solution of it is made in which the articles of food to be preserved are immersed for a time and then hung up to dry. The compound may be added to brine to prevent deterioration of the latter by the decomposition of animal matter therein.

ANALYSES OF SPICES.

It has been suggested that the limits for ash proposed by the committee on pure food standards of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists are not sufficiently wide to allow for the unavoidable contamination with clay, etc., sometimes met with in commercial products. Analysis of a number of samples of ginger and peppers showed that the proposed limits were exceeded only in the case of one sample of Lampong black pepper.

Analyses were made of the ash of the different milling products of two samples of pepper. The first or whitest product was found to contain as much ash as any portion except the last, and more ash insoluble in acid (sand or clay) than any other portion. Analyses of the first, second and third skins of pepper showed that the ash was most abundant in the outer skin, while the inside layers contained almost no ash insoluble in acid. While the extract and piperin in the outer or first skin are much lower than those in the whole berry, the quantities in the second and third skins are very similar to those in the entire berry.

MANUFACTURE OF COMMON SALT.

In a patent issued to G. R. Ray on a process of salt manufacture, the main through which the brine is conveyed to the "leg" of an evaporating pan is also connected to the upper portion of the pan by means of a pipe which communicates with the pan above the brine-circulating tubes, preferably at a point between the top of the tubes and the normal surface of the brine when the apparatus is in use. The larger portion of the brine is supplied to this upper inlet; the lower inlet may be disposed on the side of the leg nearest the elevator to prevent clogging. A pipe is also provided, leading from the brine main to a reservoir above, from which another pipe leads to the salt elevator. A portion of the brine is pumped to this reservoir, which is provided with a ball valve, and thence flows in regulated quantity to the pan by way of the elevator, thereby washing the salt as it is elevated. This salt wash feed may consist of the brine which strains from the salt. Thus in a triple effect apparatus the elevators of the first and second effects are fed from a single reservoir, while the elevator of the third effect pan is fed by brine drained through the perforated floors of the salt bins.

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FRED K. HIGBIE CO.

Railway Exchange,

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Chicago, Ill.

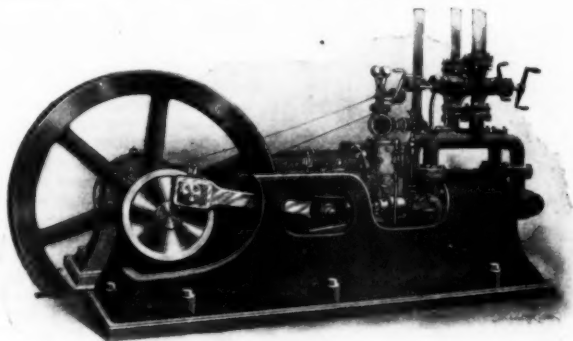
FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

TRIUMPH ICE MACHINE FEATURES.

The compressor herewith illustrated is the style of ice machine built by the Triumph Ice Machine Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. As will be noted from the illustration, this compressor is of the horizontal, double acting type, and is of an exceptionally heavy design, although the grace of outline is preserved, notwithstanding the extreme durability of this construction. The material entering into the manufacture of the frame of the Triumph machine is a close-grain special mixture of

proper radius. This method eliminates all pockets, such as are usually found in gas compressors, and insures a full discharge of gas.

The spring adjusting feature of the discharge valve permits a wider opening of the valve than is found in any other style of compressor where regulation is not provided for in this manner, which advantage is due to the fact that there is a separate adjusting nut provided for both the cushion and working springs.



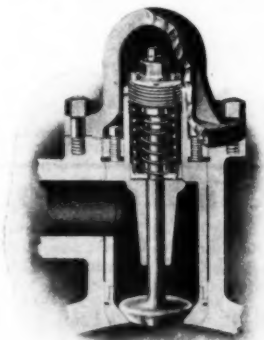
TRIUMPH HORIZONTAL

DOUBLE ACTING COMPRESSOR.

cast iron, and in all sizes from one ton up to and including 100 tons refrigerating capacity this frame is cast in one solid piece.

Above 100 tons capacity, it is cast in two parts, which are bolted together, one section comprising the main bearing, while the other is composed of the guide and cylinder sections. The cylinder housing, also the guide section and main bearing, are bored and faced in one machine with one setting of the boring bar and crossmill, which process secures absolutely perfect alignment of the various parts of the frame.

A consideration of the above features will doubtless convince the reader of the care exercised in the general construction of Triumph ice-making and refrigerating plants. However, in order to fully appreciate one of the most important details contributing to

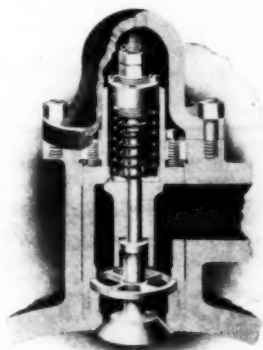


TRIUMPH DISCHARGE VALVE.

the successful as well as economical operation of Triumph machinery, a study of the compressor valves is necessary.

The Triumph valve is ground to a seat in the cage, after which the cage is inserted in the cylinder head and ground to a seat, and finally the complete head with valve and cages is placed in the lathe and turned to the

The safety collar on the suction valve is of the split pattern arranged in a stationary position between the valve seat and valve cage, in such a manner that it is not in any way subject to wear. Owing to its position, however, it will absolutely prevent any por-



TRIUMPH SECTION VALVE.

tion of the valve from falling into the cylinder in the event of the valve stem becoming broken. This safety feature should be made the subject of due consideration in the purchase of ice-making and refrigerating machinery.

The Triumph Ice Machine Co. is also widely known for the manufacture of their high-grade, cast-steel, recessed ammonia fittings. A comparison of these fittings with those of malleable iron or semi-steel shows that the which undergoes an annealing process re-

Triumph fitting is made of best gun metal, quiring from 10 to 15 days, and which results in a fitting which is of exceptionally tough texture. This fitting may be subjected to as high as 2,000 pounds air pressure in actual use without strain. Owing to the characteristics peculiar to Triumph fittings, they have become known among the trade as "the fittings that don't leak."

The Triumph Ice Machine Co. will at all times be pleased to correspond with and furnish literature descriptive of their apparatus to those interested in the subject of ice-making and refrigerating machinery and equipment.

AUTOMATIC MEAT COOLER SYSTEM.

The Pierpont Bros. Company of Waterbury, Conn., Mr. E. A. Pierpont, president, wholesale beef dealers and representatives of Armour & Company in that city, have contracted with the Automatic Refrigerating Company for an automatic plant, electrically driven. This equipment will include the main beef and provision box refrigerator, poultry box and freezer, 9 feet square.

The Connecticut Beef Company, wholesale beef dealers of Hartford, Conn., are installing a complete automatic system, furnished by the Automatic Refrigerating Company of Hartford, Conn., and have added a sheep and lamb box, 22 x 20, with cork insulation, erected by the same company.

HYDRAULIC MEAT STUFFERS.

R. T. Randall & Company, Philadelphia, Pa., have recently installed large hydraulic meat-stuffing machines for the following firms:

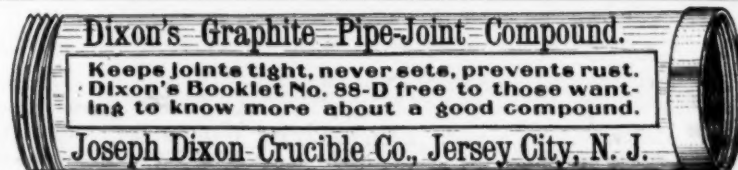
Heidelberger Sons, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hutwelker, Provision Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. Dangler Sons, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Fleckenstein Brothers, Jersey City, N. J.; Jacob Moschel, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. J. Kurdle, Baltimore, Md.; Louis Myers, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Arbogast & Bastian, Allentown, Pa.; Cudahy Packing Company, Pittsburg, Pa.; F. G. Vogt & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. F. Pfund & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hammond & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOLF, SAYER & HELLER MOVE.

Wolf, Sayer & Heller, the big butchers' and packers' supply house, have removed their New York office to Nos. 84-86 Pearl Street, and will be open for business at the new location on Monday morning.

SKEWERS

For best prices on Maple and Hickory Skewers write to:
HUGH N. CRIDER, BELLEFONTE, PA.



ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Millbrook, N. Y.—The Milk Corporation has been incorporated with \$500,000 capital stock to deal in milk, cream, butter, cheese, etc., by K. K. McLaren, of Jersey City, N. J.; H. S. Gould, of New York City, and S. B. Howard, of Millbrook.

Newark, N. J.—The Anheuser-Busch Company's plant, at Market and Broad streets, has been seriously damaged by fire.

Bonanza, Ore.—The Bonanza Creamery Company has been incorporated, with \$5,000 capital stock, by D. F. Driscoll, J. H. Driscoll, H. L. Clapton, F. McKendree and others.

Superior, Wis.—The Lake Nebagamon Ice Company has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock by A. Hanson, N. B. McGibbon and F. A. Ross.

Dunbar, Pa.—The Dunbar Ice Company has been incorporated, with \$15,000 capital stock.

Chandler, Okla.—H. M. Johnson, L. H. Rooney, S. C. Terrell, R. Dawson and E. A. Foster have incorporated the Chandler Ice Company, with \$20,000 capital stock.

Reedsburg, Wis.—The Central Wisconsin Creamery Company has been incorporated, with \$50,000 capital stock, by Henry, Albert O. and H. A. Sarge.

Williamson, W. Va.—The Williamson Ice and Light Company has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock to erect an ice and light plant. J. W. Peters, S. D. Stokes and others are the incorporators.

Norton, Va.—The Norton Ice Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by L. O. Pettie, Big Stone Gap, Va., Geo. Jenkins and F. B. Kline, both of Norton. An ice plant will be erected.

ICE NOTES.

Chicago, Ill.—Plans are being drawn for the new cold storage plant which the Western

Cold Storage Company will erect at Canal street. It will be four stories, 80 x 150 feet, and will cost around \$80,000.

Bentonville, Ark.—H. Y. King, of Rogers, Ark., has purchased the Bentonville ice and cold storage plant from S. W. Peel and J. C. Knott.

Oakwood, Wis.—The Oakwood Creamery Company has changed its name to the Oakwood Creamery and Condensing Company and increased its capital stock from \$3,500 to \$10,000.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Swift creamery here is to be doubled in capacity. The foundations for a new section to be added to the present building are already being laid and the plans for the building are about ready for acceptance. This enlargement will increase the capacity of the creamery from 12,000 to 25,000 pounds of creamery butter per day.

Bisbee, Ariz.—The Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company is to erect two refrigerating plants.

New Orleans, La.—James M. Conner is promoting the establishment of a 40-ton ice and cold storage plant here.

Cincinnati, O.—The Cincinnati Ice Company has increased its capital stock from \$340,000 to \$465,000.

AUTOMATIC WAREHOUSE COOLING.

George E. Putnam & Son of Lowell, Mass., receivers and distributors for a number of Vermont creameries, are installing a large plant for holding eggs and butter in their warehouse on Market street. The Automatic Refrigerating Company of Hartford, Conn., have the contract for the engineering of the proposition and are installing one of their completely automatic plants. Mr. Eugene Carpenter of Newton, Mass., who is the Boston representative of this company, is in charge of the work.

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AMMONIA COMPRESSORS AND SOME OF THEIR DEFECTS.

By F. A. Rider.*

In stating that the ammonia compressor has not been materially improved in the last quarter of a century the writer believes he is within the limit of reasonable veracity.

Designers and builders of refrigerating machinery have faithfully followed the designs of their forbears of the last generation and are to-day producing the two standard types of this machine, double-acting horizontal and single-acting vertical, notwithstanding that their shortcomings have been known to most of us, and in fact have furnished a theme for many a midnight session and made many a convincing argument pro and con to influence a good prospect in the way of a sale, but few of us have earnestly beset ourselves to the task of correcting the evils which furnished arguments against us or against our competitors. Let us now look at the situation coolly and in a mature judgment after so long a time and analyze it in the hope of improving it. What are the defects of the present types of machines and how may they be remedied?

Many tests by experts of ability have conclusively demonstrated that the actual work done in the compressor falls short of its theoretical amount by from 20 to 50 per cent, and is accounted for by the fact that the cylinder does not fill on the inlet stroke with a full charge of cold gas, having the density of that in the expansion coils, and this discrepancy is explained by the fact that the gas is heated and expanded by coming in contact with the hot cylinder walls and is also retarded and further expanded or rarified by the work of lifting the suction valve.

In air compressor practice, we have long ago discovered that it pays to operate the suction valve mechanically, even at the low pressures used, and then why not all the more the necessity for so doing in ammonia pumps, working under pressures much higher?

As to the re-heating, it is well known that ammonia gas is very susceptible to heat changes and will expand rapidly on receiving

*From Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.

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a slight increase of heat. It is, therefore, most important to take the gas into the cylinder as dense and as cold as possible and to keep it so until the compression begins. Now, as the incoming gas enters the compressor at a temperature of about zero, is it not poor engineering practice to surround the compressor with jacket water some sixty degrees hotter than the gas? Keep the inlet end of a single-acting compressor as cold as possible and note the result.

Then, in single-acting compressors, why do we retain that superfluity, the false head, to act as an interchanger of heat? This mass of metal, not being in contact with jacket water and being surrounded on all sides by the discharge gas, becomes very hot, as many of us who have had occasion to remove one in a hurry know too well. In this condition it serves well as a reheater to the gas entering the cylinder.

At the final moment of compression the volume of gas is in the form of a silver dollar. While having a large area on the flat side, it has practically no area on the edge, which is exposed to the bore of the cylinder, and supposed to be cooled by jacket water. Cool this surface and note the effect.

Now, as to the stroke of the compressor, why should it not be long and slow? Long, to reduce the percentage of clearance, and slow to allow time for the heat of compression to dissipate to the cylinder cooling medium.

In the best steam engine practice, high piston speed prevents loss of heat by radiation, then why should not an ammonia compressor be run slow to assist such radiation, which in this case is desirable?

Taking up the double-acting horizontal compressor, what do we find? Generally a very short stroke to begin with, then the admission of cold gas through a small hot valve passage into a cylinder heated to the limit by the last charge of compressed gas, and then the usual water jacket. To make it possible to run this machine at all, the wet system is resorted to, or a little liquid ammonia is injected into the cylinder to cool it off, thus doing a certain amount of work twice, which might as well be avoided.

In Kent's "Mechanical Engineers' Pocket Book," page 906, a published record of twenty-eight tests of the actual performance of ice-making machines shows in every instance a great discrepancy between the theoretical capacity of the compressor and the actual results obtained. This heavy loss of from 30 per cent to 50 per cent is explained and accounted for in a measure on the following page of the book, which is as follows:

"In compression machines employing volatile vapors, the principal cause of the difference between the theoretical and practical result is the heating of the ammonia by the warm cylinder walls during its entrance into the compressor, thereby expanding it, so that to compress a pound of ammonia, a greater number of revolutions must be made by the compressing pumps than corresponds to the density of the ammonia gas as it issues from the brine tank."

Since the above was published, over ten years ago, thousands of ammonia compressors have been built having a water jacket on the cold end of the compressor with the unfavorable results noted.

After a careful study of the action of ammonia gas on entering the cylinder, the writer



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The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

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has designed an ammonia compressor with an especial view to greater efficiency. In order to obtain the best results in any compressor it is absolutely necessary to fill the cylinder as full as possible with gas as cold as possible, since every degree of expansion means work to be performed a second time without useful result.

The construction of this compressor is such that the cold end of the cylinder is surrounded by cold ammonia gas in circulation. The inlet valve is of very large area as compared with the cylinder, being about 25 per cent of the latter. The inlet valve is also operated mechanically by the direct motion of the piston rod and is fully opened at the extreme end of the stroke without retarding the incoming gas. The gas entering at or near zero, and being low in heat units, is compressed and, of course, the heat of compression is developed, but this heat does not reach its maximum until near the termination of the stroke. It follows that any jacket water is worse than useless if applied before the gas is heated by compression to at least the temperature of the water in the jacket. At the moment of final compression the most efficient surface for water jacketing is the cylinder head, in fact, this is all the jacketing necessary if a full charge of cold gas has been taken into the cylinder.

Paradoxical as it may sound, the inlet valve opens outward and cannot by any accident get into the cylinder. It is without springs of any kind, but is cushioned on gas to prevent shock.

The outlet valve is located in the bottom of the cylinder to allow the drainage of any liquid that might enter, and should it be desired to use this machine as a wet compressor, the main disadvantage of the wet system is overcome; namely, the re-evaporation of any liquid ammonia which may have been left in the clearance spaces. In this compressor all

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Detroit, Riverside Storage & Carriage Co., Ltd.
Cleveland, Mercantile Bank Building, Cleveland Storage Co.
Cincinnati, The Burger Bros. Co.
Indianapolis, Knight & Jilison Co.
Chicago, 16 North Clark St., F. O. Schaeffer;
544 North Water St., Wakem & McLaughlin, Inc.
Milwaukee, 136 West Water St., Central Warehouse.
St. Louis, McPheeters Warehouse Co., Geo. T. Matthews & Co.
Kansas City, Kemper Bldg., O. A. Brown.
Omaha, American Transfer Co.
Baltimore, Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.
Washington, 28th and D Sts., N. W., Little-Seld, Alvord & Co.
Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts., Benton Transfer Co.
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Transfer Co.
Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Transfer & Storage Co.
Jacksonville, Doty Building, St. Himo W. Acosta.
New Orleans, Magazine and Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
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liquid which may have come over in the suction is discharged ahead of the gas and none is left in the cylinder to re-expand, therefore, this machine is an ideal one for wet compression as well as dry.

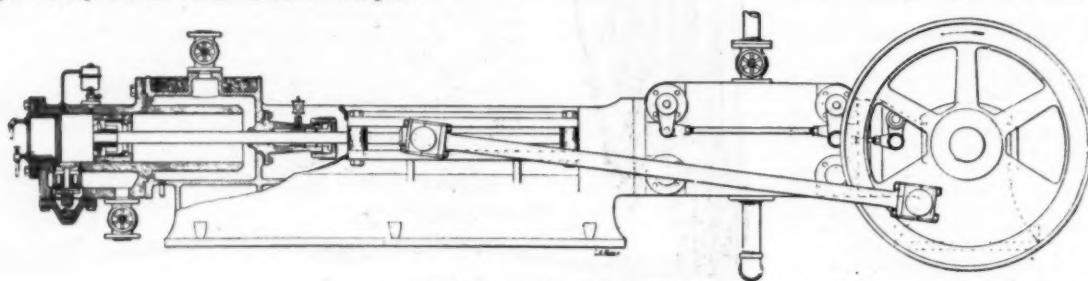
The stuffing box for the piston rod is on the low pressure side, and is, therefore, easy to pack and keep tight. The rod is lubricated by a simple oil cup and all excess of oil is

tained, so as to facilitate erection and minimize foundation. "Corliss" engine economy is obtained even in the small sizes, by using "Corliss" valves with adjustable cut-off, the speed only being regulated by a throttling governor on engines under 12 inches in diameter.

The whole design is characterized by simplicity and strength as well as accessibility of all parts.

State and used for breeding purposes, especially for crossing with the native stock, so that now many of the Texas cattle compare favorably with those from other sections of the country. There is, however, a very wide range between the best and the poorest.

Western range cattle are classed with the



THE RIDER AMMONIA COMPRESSOR.

caught and drained off before it can get into the cylinder. Oil is, therefore, prevented from getting into the expansion pipes, and this source of trouble entirely eliminated. The cylinder is oiled as in air-compressor practice, just enough oil being introduced to coat the wall.

The stroke of the compressor is long, about three diameters, thus reducing the percentage of clearance to practically nothing.

The bed is strong and in all cases self-con-

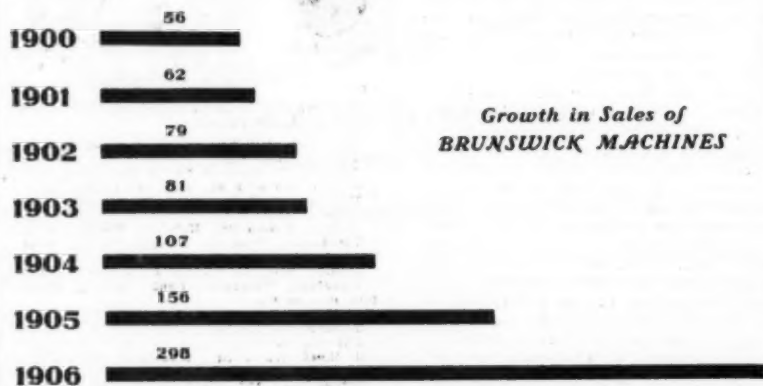
TEXAS AND WESTERN RANGE CATTLE.

A few years ago the typical Texas steer had very long horns and long legs, was thin and narrow-bodied, and carried a large, deep brand, and most of the cattle which came from Texas were of this description. But this type is rapidly disappearing. Animals of the best beef breeds have been imported into the

Texas cattle, because formerly they were made up largely of Southern cattle which were driven northward to winter on the ranges north of the quarantine line. Now, however, a large percentage of the animals in this class are bred on the ranges of the West and Northwest.

Watch page 48 for machinery bargains.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tca., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Fluctuating Markets With Lower Tendencies
—Situation Depending Upon Extent of Hog Supplies—Speculation of a Restricted Order—Unsettled Positions Restricting Cash Demands—Diminish Interest of European Buyers—Selling of "Longs" and Moderately Increased "Short" Interest.

The products markets in a speculative way exhibit rather tame features. The fluctuations in prices are mainly gauged upon the hog supplies, while new demands are of a cautious order.

There have been somewhat larger hog supplies received at the packing points than had been expected by most trade sources, and rather in excess of those had at this time last year.

But the hog supplies as marketed are not at all of a large order, although that because they are of rather freer volume than had been looked for, there is natural hesitancy in trading in the products, in the way of speculation.

It had been concluded that the hog marketing would exceed that of last year as soon as the farmers had finished their spring farm work. Indeed expectations have been that the late spring and summer months could show a materially enlarged hog supply at the packing points.

But that the hog supply at the packing points should increase, although only slightly, almost at once, can be accounted for only from the few days unfavorable weather over the West for ordinary farm work, and the unexpected more time, as a result, the farmers have to market live stock supplies.

The hog market prices have been held up very well; therefore the shippers of the hogs have had no especial discouragement in the market situations for them.

The extent of hog supplies marketed will likely control products markets positions. It is not expected that there will be enough of a hog supply forward this side of the middle of May for marked bearish movements in the products prices, whatever changes happen in favor of buyers. The tendency, however, is somewhat in favor of buyers, and moderate declines, spasmodically, in prices are looked for.

It would be doubtful if hog prices can be cheapened more than in moderate degree at once, and it would follow that the products markets would have to be correspondingly held.

Of course the cash situations for many products are much less satisfactory than they were a few weeks ago, while bullish tones as to prices all around are of a modified order. But it must be considered that, however quiet some demands, more particularly those on export account, are for the products, pending more regular market conditions than those had recently, that the home consumption is steadily of an enormous order.

The distributors to the home consumers are allowing their stocks of meats and lard to fall away, rather than stand in as further free buyers in unsettled market conditions. It would follow that the distributors must shortly resupply and that the packing, then, will be more closely used up.

We think that the cash demand for both meats and lard are somewhat better than they

were a week or so since, yet they are not as liberal as they would have been, following the Lenten season, under more regular market developments.

The tame situations which crept in a few weeks since for associated products with hog fats, are a little bit menacing to general cash positions. Thus we find tallow and greases steadily declining upon the English markets, with the London autumn sale of tallow on Wednesday of this week, at one shilling decline. There are weak positions, as well, for the products in this country.

The declining markets for tallow in the foreign markets may be in part due to a falling off in the trading in manufacturing goods, and by that much significant of abated general business conditions in Europe, with ultimate interference with the rate of consumption.

But it looks to us as if good degree the late material loss in prices in England for the soap materials, has been more because of an expected larger tallow supply from Australia, although that likely there is some loss of trading in manufactured products.

Our conclusion is that a fairly healthy, and only slightly modified, run of trading with canners in Europe is underway. The opinion is strengthened by the reports from the continental, as well as the English markets, that soap materials other than tallow and grease, are very well sustained in price, and that linseed oil especially is being actively consumed, particularly in the continental markets, and at hardening prices.

There is, therefore, nothing of a very marked order, as yet, for apprehension of a falling off in the European consumption

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of meats and lard, although without doubt there is at present, restricted demands from Europe for both products.

There should be, is likely to be, awakened demands from the European markets for the hog products as soon as their prices are better gauged from hog supplies.

The hog supplies, while believed to be freely back in the country could be marketed liberally from after three or four weeks through the summer months, if the prices for the hogs at the packing points are not materially shaken up from the current trading basis.

A considerable hog supply could be held back in the country until the fall months if their should prove an effort on the part of the packing interests for materially lower cost hogs.

There is little doubt that there are some calculations of lower hog markets at an advanced period of the season, and that the packers believe that even now hogs should be had at more reasonable value, considering the selling prices of the products.

But the farmers, with their close control they have had for many months of hog market prices, would likely fight hard against material reductions in the prices of the swine, and it is, therefore, doubtful at first what period of the season after spring farm work is finished that the live stock shipments will be forwarded freely.

The consignments to Europe of meats and lard have been, latterly, of a diminished order, as well as new demands thence. But the western packing has not been large enough to admit of a material increase of held supplies, in consideration of the degree of consumption of supplies in our home markets.

It is thought that the market prices for pork, lard and ribs will show very little further change in the near future, from the declines of this week, although the advantage is rather with buyers, except as there may be some developments in the May option against "shorts."

There has been little disposition this week further to go "short" of the market.

There are some impressions that the late weakness to the market cannot last long, because of the general statistical conditions and the well recognized wants for consumption. But our belief is that that the entire products markets developments will rest upon the proportion of the hog supplies marketed.

The speculation at present in the products shows little new demand and is more in protecting contracts for May and July pork, May, July and September lard, and July and September ribs.

On the weakness to the markets through the week there has been a good deal of selling of "long" stuff. The packers have allowed the markets to drift from the influence of hog supplies and the modified export interest in the products.

There has been less disposition on the part of the Chicago packers to take up the offerings of supplies from middle west points, and the eastern markets have had through the week an increased amount of this outside packing for sale.

In New York, the export interest in lard is light, with irregular prices prevailing; western steam quoted at \$7.50@8.80. City steam is slow of sale; quoted at \$8.25@8.37½. Compound lard has rather more attention, but not actively so; car lots quoted at \$8.37½@8.50. Pork has restricted export demand; sales of 375 bbls. mess at \$17.50@18.25; 400 bbls. short clear at \$17.50@19.25; 175 bbls. family mess at \$19@19.50. In city meats, the trading is of a slow order, with prices unsettled; loose pickled bellies, 12 lbs. ave. at 10½¢; do. 14 lbs. ave., at 10@10½¢; do. 10 lbs. ave., at 11¢; do. smoking at 11½¢@11½¢. Loose pickled hams at 11½¢@12½¢. Loose pickled shoulders at 8½¢@9¢. It is understood that the 10 lbs. ave. pickled bellies have been pretty well cleaned up here, at 11¢.

Exports from the Atlantic ports, last week, 3,655 bbls. pork; 7,658,466 pounds meats, 11,108,380 pounds lard; corresponding week

last year, 3,395 bbls. pork; 10,320,936 pounds meats; 15,183,133 pounds lard.

From November 1—86,460 bbls. pork; 245,596,440 pounds meats; 314,163,366 pounds lard; corresponding time in the previous season, 104,159 bbls. pork; 310,429,641 pounds meats; 366,859,300 pounds lard.

Of the exports from November 1 there were for the United Kingdom 24,499 bbls. pork (24,173 bbls. previous season); 205,075,525 pounds meats (242,711,936 pounds previous season); 143,855,664 pounds lard (143,765,937 pounds previous season), and to the Continent, 9,701 bbls. pork (17,078 bbls. previous season); 32,221,590 pounds meats (57,537,359 pounds previous season); 120,681,887 pounds lard (185,139,465 pounds previous season).

The decrease in the exports from November 1: equal to 3,539,800 pounds pork; 52,695,934 pounds lard; 64,833,201 pounds meats.

BEEF—The English shippers are doing little. But the stock of city extra India mess is small. The barreled lots are selling moderately. The general situation of prices rather favors holding interests. City extra India mess, tes., \$19@20, and a small sale at \$20. Barreled, mess at \$9@10; packet, at \$11@11.75; family at \$14@14.75.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, April 17, 1907, were as follows:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 20,000 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 15,269 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 32,197 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 6,575 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 8,688 lbs.; Cartagena, Spain, 50,119 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 29,360 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 140,614 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 253,667 lbs.; Gefle, Sweden, 29,653 lbs.; Hull, England, 442,655 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 3,633 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 15,510 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 52,506 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 967 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,302,633 lbs.; London, England, 41,825 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 35,137 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 8,730 lbs.; Pernambuco, Brazil, 5,604 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 45,642 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 196,239 lbs.; Tunis, Algiers, 3,600 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 35,840 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 60,500 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 14,733 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 14,986 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 848 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 16,712 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, (Concluded on page 44.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ended April 18, 1907, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.			
	Week April 13, 1907.	Week April 14, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1906.
United Kingdom....	1,061	835	24,499
Continent	617	485	9,701
South and Cen. Am.	110	56	10,730
West Indies	1,231	1,841	36,064
Br. No. Am. Col....	36	54	5,067
Other countries....	—	4	379
Totals	3,655	3,395	86,460

MEATS, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom....	6,061,991	7,754,780	205,075,525
Continent	1,139,325	2,027,530	32,221,590
South and Cen. Am.	209,060	30,375	1,098,132
West Indies	241,500	463,051	6,199,693
Br. No. Am. Col....	—	1,251	78,975
Other countries....	1,000	6,290	322,519
Totals	7,658,466	10,320,936	245,596,440

LARD, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom....	4,037,596	4,290,636	143,855,664
Continent	5,904,041	8,042,399	120,681,887
South and Cen. Am.	2,178,525	550,990	1,035,596
West Indies	974,076	2,267,317	31,178,106
Br. No. Am. Col....	13,240	1,251	259,626
Other countries....	—	30,370	1,632,120
Totals	11,108,380	15,183,133	314,163,366

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From:	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,753	3,827,025	7,867,690
Boston	1,123	1,041,925	472,065
Portland, Me.	195	1,589,975	51,900
Philadelphia	—	3,400	66,312
Baltimore	—	402,341	1,204,202
New Orleans	842	108,321	1,068,651
St. John, N. B.	352	685,450	140,250
Mobile	—	925	237,400
Totals	3,655	7,658,466	11,108,380

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	From Nov. 1, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1905.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	17,292,000	20,831,500	3,539,500
Meats, lbs.	245,596,440	310,429,641	64,833,201
Lard, lbs.	314,163,366	366,859,300	52,695,934

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce.....	2/ 3/	13c.
Canned meats	10/ 15/	13c.
Oil cake	8c.	8c.
Bacon	10/ 15/	13c.
Lard, tierces	10/ 15/	13c.
Cheese	20/ 25/	2M
Butter	25/ 30/	2M
Tallow	10/ 15/	13c.
Pork, per barrel.....	1/6 2/6	13c.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, April 13, 1907, were as follows, according to Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon and Ham.	Butter.	Tes. & Bbls.	Pork.	Tes.	Pkgs.
Cevic, Liverpool	1840	...	560	...	6	10	275	3015
Baltic, Liverpool	1602	...	65	...	58	517	607	...
ICaronia, Liverpool	2092	...	19	...	245	...	650	400
2Lucania, Liverpool	88	1235	77	...	65	150	2600	...
7*Minneapolis, London	100	408	25	...	5	300	9948	...
*New York, Southampton	225	675	...	...	...	190	1700	...
Exeter City, Bristol .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2800	...
*Furnessia, Glasgow .....	...	757	65	...	...	295	975	...
Martello, Hull .....	...	914	50	...	15	1154	7025	...
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg .....	...	25	...	250	...	823	2850	...
Bluecher, Hamburg .....	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
8Hilda Horn, Hamburg	499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3Ryndam, Rotterdam	6434	75	75	12	1330	6900	...	...
Sagami, Rotterdam	7364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trave, Bremen .....	...	...	100	...	...	200	...	...
4Kroonland, Antwerp	10644	85	...	202	125	2025	...	...
St. Laurent, Havre	2475	...	...	...	150	...	...	...
La Touraine, Havre .....	...	...	...	...	50	1000	...	...
Trignac, Bordeaux .....	...	...	...	...	290	4200	...	...
5Koenig Albert, Mediterranean .....	...	291	...	...	35	920	...	...
6Lazio, Mediterranean .....	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...
Slavonia, Mediterranean .....	...	26	145	...	55	445	...	...
Buenos Ayres, Mediterranean .....	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	31348	413	6699	533	595	367	6389	47735
Last week	30580	2109	7620	1034	892	799	6016	38632
Same time in 1906	30172	3022	†8586	50	1074	1583	678	51393

Last year's tallow, 750 pkgs.
1.—300 pkgs. tallow. 2.—250 pkgs. tallow. 3.—300 pkgs. tallow. 4.—375 pkgs. tallow. 5.—175 pkgs. tallow. 6.—25 pkgs. tallow. 7.—55 pkgs. tallow. 8.—500 pkgs. tallow.

*Cargo estimated by steamship company. †Bacon only.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW—The eastern markets have had, this week, another decline of $\frac{1}{8}$ c. Over the west the advantage has been, as well, with buyers.

Very conservative buying prevails everywhere, west and east, among the soapmakers. Yet the stocks are not of a particularly large order at any trading point.

The sick England markets have had, this week, most effect upon the situations in this country.

When the London auction sale was reported on Wednesday at one shilling decline, with only 200 casks sold out of 1,200 casks offered, our city melters were anxious to accept the bidding that had been done a day or two before, and which was upon a basis of $\frac{1}{8}$ c. lower than that made last week.

At length, this week, a sale of 100 hds. city made was made, at $\frac{6}{16}$ c., and there was another lot of 100 hds. offered at $\frac{6}{16}$ c. The settling price, therefore, for the week was fixed, and the contract deliveries were made at $\frac{6}{16}$ c.

Probably 200 hds. city more could be had for April delivery; but the melters are beginning to offer, as well, the May delivery at $\frac{6}{16}$ c.

The weaker look of the foreign markets, which now leads in depression, makes it improbable that near foreign demands for supplies in this country will be of importance. Therefore the home soapmakers are likely to have the market to themselves.

It is improbable that the compound makers will be materially interested in the tallow supplies, even at the more reasonable prices, noted for the week, as they are more largely than ever before using oleo, stearine, although just at present depending upon their held stocks of the stearine and neglecting the trading market for it.

The home soapmakers will be very indifferent buyers of the tallow so long as there is a possibility of still easier prices for it, as they have had a long period of raw material prices against them, considering any prices possible for manufactured goods.

It appears to be the case with the foreign markets, as well, of conservative buying by the soapmakers; with possibly a little less business with them in manufactured goods, although all of these foreign markets are using other raw materials freely if the statistical positions and strong prices for them, notably for linseed oil, are of significance.

There is no question, however, but that tallow and greases have cost for some time the European and our home soapmakers more money by relation with the selling values for manufactured products, than ever before, and if they can, as now, see any prospect of easier trading prices for the raw materials, that they are likely to take the utmost advantage of it by restricted buying.

Besides the European soapmakers feel that they have better statistical situations for them ahead, with anticipated larger arrivals of Australian tallow.

Our home soapmakers feel that if the foreign markets will keep out of material trading in this country through larger offerings of supplies to them from Australia, that there will be that much additional supply here for markets in their favor.

The country made tallow is accumulating a little upon the New York market, notwithstanding the concessions in prices for it for the week, of at least $\frac{1}{8}$ c. But the accumulations are made more from increased arrivals, as there appears to be about as much buying on the part of the soapmakers as in the previous week.

The sales for the week add up about 325,000 pounds country made at $\frac{6}{16}$ c. to $\frac{6}{16}$ c.; the latter for prime, and at $\frac{6}{16}$ c. to $\frac{6}{16}$ c. for kettle.

The edible tallow is in light supply but is slow of sale, and somewhat nominal in price. Quoted at $\frac{7}{16}$ c. to $\frac{7}{16}$ c. for government inspected, and at 7c. for so called edible.

OLEO STEARINE—There is less pressure to sell by the city pressers. Where it had been possible in the previous week to buy at 9c., that price has been, this week, bid and declined, as concerns the New York market.

It has been possible to buy a little out of town made at 9c., to equal $\frac{9}{16}$ c., laid down in New York, and because of that the market is now quoted at 9c. bid and $\frac{9}{16}$ c. asked.

Demands for supplies have hardly increased anywhere, as the position of the lard market is not offering encouragement to the compound makers to buy the stearine.

But as the pressers, as finishing up deliveries on their April contracts, are not having burdensome accumulations of supplies, the indicated steadier feeling as to prices prevails among them.

GREASE—There have been offers to sell, this week, at fully $\frac{1}{8}$ c. lower prices than those held ten days since. Little trading resulted either for export or home use. The

west, which had a more important decline than this market, is quite freely offering to sell here. Yellow quoted at $\frac{5}{16}$ c. to $\frac{5}{16}$ c.; house at $\frac{5}{16}$ c. to $\frac{5}{16}$ c. asked; bone at $\frac{5}{16}$ c. to $\frac{5}{16}$ c. for good and exceptional lots at more money; "A" white at $\frac{6}{16}$ c. to $\frac{6}{16}$ c.; "B" white nominal at 6c.

GREASE STEARINE—Is offered a little more freely at weaker prices. Yellow quoted at $\frac{6}{16}$ c.; white at $\frac{6}{16}$ c.

LARD STEARINE—The lard refiners are indifferent buyers, and the market price is somewhat nominal at about 10c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE—Offerings are light and there are irregular prices for it. About $\frac{6}{16}$ c. per pound quoted.

OLEO OIL—The Rotterdam market is slow, and its prices are nominal. Rotterdam quotes at 58 florins; New York, choice at $\frac{10}{16}$ c.; No. 3 grade, at $\frac{7}{16}$ c.

COCOANUT OIL—The market is about supported, on slightly increased demands. Cochin spot, at $\frac{10}{16}$ c. to $\frac{10}{16}$ c.; do. May arrival, at $\frac{10}{16}$ c. to $\frac{10}{16}$ c.; do. April to June shipments, $\frac{9}{16}$ c. to $\frac{10}{16}$ c.; Ceylon, spot at $\frac{9}{16}$ c. to $\frac{9}{16}$ c.; do. May and June arrivals, $\frac{9}{16}$ c.; do. April and May shipments, at $\frac{9}{16}$ c.

PALM OIL—There are only small supplies on offer, but demands are light. Prices are easy. Red quoted at $\frac{6}{16}$ c. to $\frac{6}{16}$ c. Lagos at $\frac{7}{16}$ c.

CORN OIL—Favors buyers and ranges in price, as covering outside lots, at from \$5.15 to \$5.35. There is very little export demand.

LARD OIL—The market is irregular and only moderately active. The trading is essentially in small lots. Prime quoted at $\frac{7}{16}$ c. to $\frac{7}{16}$ c.

NEATSFOOT OIL—The market shows trading essentially in small lots and at strong prices. Quotations: 20 cold test at 95c., and scarce; 30 test at 85c.; 40 test at 72c.; prime at 60c.; dark at 50c.

NO DUTY ON NIGER SEED OIL.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has decided that imported Niger seed oil intended for use in soapmaking is not dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem as an expressed oil, but may be admitted duty free as an oil used in soapmaking. This case has been contested by the customs authorities, but it is understood that they will let the matter drop hereafter and accept the ruling.

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TEXAS COTTONSEED CRUSHERS.

As announced last week in the columns of The National Provisioner, the annual convention of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association will take place this year at Galveston on June 25 and 26. The following official call for the meeting has been sent out:

The annual meeting of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association will be held at Galveston, Texas, on June 25th and 26th, 1907. In this connection we would urge your attendance and an earnest endeavor on your part to induce your neighbors, if any, who are not members of our Association, to attend also, and join us in the work this Association is doing for the entire cotton oil industry.

Point out to them the advantages of membership in our organization, and the injustice many of them are practicing by continuing to transact business under our rules without contributing of either time or money towards the support of the Association, whose existence makes it possible for them to transact business without a vast amount of trouble and expense.

To those who are not members of our Association we extend a cordial invitation to meet with us on this occasion and join us. Consider what we are doing for the benefit of the whole industry, how it would be almost impossible for you to transact business without this organization and its rules governing transactions in cottonseed products. Do not let it be said that you are reaping the benefit of the work of others without contributing your part towards the benefits obtained.

Yours truly,

JOHN W. O'NEILL, Pres.
Robert Gibson, Sec.

COTTON OIL SOAPS IN TURKEY.

The Turkish vilayet of Smyrna gets most of its soap from England and Crete, according to Consul Harris, but some attempts have been made to make soap from cottonseed oil imported from America. On the whole, the consul says, Smyrna merchants would rather ship olive oil to America than sell even small quantities to local soap dealers, for the sole reason that it is more profitable. The manufacturing attempt has not been an unqualified success because the importation of cottonseed oil, unless chemically colored, is prohibited, and upon the importation of unadulterated cottonseed oil the custom house authorities take charge of it until it is placed in the boiling vats and mixed with chemicals.

Household and scouring, as well as the plainer kinds of toilet soaps are chiefly imported from England, as also are naphtha and disinfecting soaps, while France supplies the more delicately perfumed toilet articles as well as large quantities of a cheap soap scented with bitter almonds, known under the name of Marseille soap. Germany and Austria have a very small share in this trade.

Of American soap but one kind is apparently on sale there, and the whole stock consists of only a few pieces of a well-known shaving soap.

Watch page 48 for bargains.

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CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF THE OIL MILL

By T. G. Wolfe, Oklahoma City, Okla.

It is getting to be about the time of year when the mill manager or superintendent turns his attention to overhauling his plant. This is a vital point in the care and maintenance of an oil mill. Take the mill at the close of the season, and by departments.

First, take the lint room. The linters should, in my mind, be taken down and cleaned, all the boxes wiped off, the brushes taken out, or the lids removed from the brushes, so the light can get to them. In this way the rats will not molest the brush or cut the bristles off and render them unfit for use. The belts in this department should all be taken off and cleaned thoroughly, rolled up tight, and put away in a box or a close room, so the wind will not dry them out and make them crack when put in use the next fall or season. The filing machine should receive close attention, being kept clean and in good working order.

The hullers also are very important, and should be watched very closely. This machine at the end of the season should have all the knives, both cylinder and concave, removed, and all meal and dirt should be cleaned off, and they should have a coat of cylinder or black oil to prevent them from rusting during the summer. The screens where the meats are separated should be cleaned by means of a wire brush and all the meat that may be stuck in the perforations ought to be removed. The doors should be left off, so the air can circulate through the screens.

The rolls should by all means be taken down and cleaned, and as they are put back, each roll should have a coat of cylinder oil to prevent it from rusting during the time it is idle. I myself look at the rolls as being very important. On account of the rolls being so heavy great care should be taken while the roll is down to see that the oil ways in the boxes are open, so that the rolls may not get oil freely. The rolls should never be neglected at any time, but watched very

closely during operation, as any accident to them will shut the mill down. Therefore, in my opinion, the superintendent should not fail to give the rolls personal attention to avoid trouble for himself, as well as time and money lost for his company.

Second, take the press room. On the closing down of the mill all the boxes should be removed and well cleaned, removing all meal from the plates and drain pans. Boxes, as well as drain pans, posts, head-trees, cylinders and all other parts, after being cleaned, should have a thin coat of oil to keep them from rusting during the summer. The former, and all pumps in this department, should be taken down when through with the season's crush, and the cylinders oiled, as well as all the old packing removed from the stuffing boxes and rods of the pumps, and also from the ram of the former. The heater line should be cleaned and treated the same way as the presses and the press boxes. All settling tanks and troughs should be looked after and cleaned, being washed out with a solution of caustic soda, leaving them clean and free from oil and meal for the starting of the next season's crush.

Third, take the engine and boiler rooms. The engine is the most important piece of machinery in the mill, and it must have the right kind of care after the run is made, and while the run is being made. The engine should be taken apart, the valves all removed, and the packings taken from the stems and stuffing boxes. The valves should be well oiled, wrapped up and packed away in a box for the summer. Remove the piston from the cylinder and do it the same way. At the same time, examine the piston and valves and see that all is smooth and in good condition, and that the walls of the cylinder and valve seats have no marks or any signs of cuts or grooves, and if everything is all right, oil all bright parts of the machine and wrap up for the summer.

(Concluded on page 35.)

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Good Undertone Based Upon Supply Position—Export Demands Improved For Edible Grades—Slow General Trading From Export and Home Sources—Moderate Surplus Holdings at the South—Not Much New Demand From Compound Makers—Listless Feeling Among Speculators—Little Probability of Animated Speculation This Side of the New Crop.

The speculation has, this week, been a very slow one. There is little probability of marked life among speculators, except as the May and July "short" interests become prominent, until the new crop options offer encouragement for trading either way. The interest in the new crop options will be developed when something can be learned concerning the extent of the cotton acreage and the prospects from weather conditions of the cotton crop.

It must be said, however, that the statistical positions of the cottonseed oil favor selling interests. The slightest increase of demand for supplies, and as it has been observed this week, serves to throw the market prices to a stronger basis.

It was especially noticeable in the early part of the week up to Wednesday that there was export demand for edible oils, and although this was in moderate quantities from most sources, yet it prevailed upon the north of Europe markets, Rotterdam, Marseilles and English markets.

The export takings of the edible oils added up close to 20,000 barrels for April, May and June shipments, chiefly for May shipments, and the large lots in the total quantity bought were essentially for the Rotterdam market.

The fact that there is export demand at all, although confined to the edible grades at the current prices emphasizes the good.

healthy business conditions of the European markets for food supplies, notwithstanding the late tame attitude of the lard market in this country and the depression of some products allied with cottonseed oil for soap-making.

It would be supposed that on account of the late decline in the prices of lard that the edible grades of the cotton oil would have unimportant attention of the foreign markets.

But the developments of demands for the products that stand in competition with pure lard for consumption, proves that, however quiet the demands are at present for the lard product from the European markets, that the lard is really needed in the foreign markets, but that resumption of active buying awaits more settled markets in this country.

It is usually useless to expect ordinary demands from foreign sources for the better grades of the oil unless there is promised a satisfactory lard market, by which the manufactured products from cottonseed oil would be apt to have effective competition with pure lard for demands.

It would be argued that Europe expects a better lard market after awhile in this country, and from the general rate of consumption of the lard, everywhere, notwithstanding the possibilities of an enlarged packing of it.

It must be said, however, that in our opinion near prospects of the lard market are not altogether encouraging, whatever a late future may bring out concerning the lard, as demands for it improve.

We think that there is a materially larger hog supply back in the country than that of last year at this time. It would not follow that this hog supply will be promptly marketed. A good deal will depend as to the

efforts that may be made by the packers to get the hog supplies at more reasonable prices, as to whether the hogs will be actively marketed this side of the fall months.

The farmer is a very independent individual these days, and he would want to control his live stock supplies at full prices against efforts of packers, and he could easily hold them in good degree back from market until the fall months under his disadvantageous market conditions. The feeding expense in the summer months is of a comparatively small order.

But throwing aside consideration of edible grades of cottonseed oil and the factors incident to it, any possible modification of the lard market is not likely to restrict consumption of compound lard or the use of the cottonseed oil by the home compound makers, however temporarily quiet demands from the distributors of the compound lard are.

The consumption in this country of cottonseed fat and hog fat has been the largest, this season, thus far, ever had, and it is not likely to be abated this side of the new crop months.

It is only a question of a limited time for the distributors to get into action in buying the compound lard, instead of as they are now doing, pursuing a conservative method pending developments of the pure lard market. The distributors are drawing upon their held stocks of compound lard or upon deliveries from contracts of old sales of it to meet the large demands for consumption.

The compound makers before a new crop season, in connection with such export demand as must be had, will likely want all of the nice grades of the cotton oil now in stock or that can be produced this side of July. It is said that some of the Texas and territory mills will run as late as July.

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It may be another proposition concerning the grades of cottonseed oil under prime than that indicated for the better qualities, but it must be said that there is nothing in sight as yet to show it.

It indeed looks as if essentially all grades of cottonseed oil would be very closely used up before a new crop production can be had, and that there may be some excitement in the prices for it if it is found that a material "short" interest exists as the season wears along to July. There is now some switching from May to July. Possibly the May "short" interest may not prove very material, but there is little doubt but that the July option has a substantial "short" interest.

There is no question but that the new demands for the oil from home sources are small, but that it is well they are so under the present supply position. The fact remains that the compound makers have been, and are, using up more of the oil than they used last year, although, just now not from new demands but from held supplies of it.

The soapmakers are hardly using more of the oil than they used last year. Just now, the soapmakers' demands for supplies are very light. The sharp declines in the prices of tallow and grease, with continued weak markets for them, quiets the interest of soapmakers in all raw material supplies.

The prices of tallow and grease in this country are down again this week $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Within the last two or three weeks the declines in prices have amounted to fully $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. There is no prospect of near vitality to the tallow market, because the home soapmakers are likely to have it more in their hands, with absence of foreign demand. England expects larger supplies of tallow from Australia, and, as well, has a little freer home production of it.

After the spurt in trading in new crop cotton oil a couple of weeks since, as noted at that time, on export account, the interest in it has been of minor degree on speculative account.

The weather conditions during the week have been of a threatening order for the new cotton crop, and the talk is not now so general of a cotton crop three to four weeks earlier than that of the previous season.

It may be said that, at this writing, there is a good deal of apprehension of the cold wave now coming up from the west, spreading to other sections south than those affected by the previous week's cold wave, and that there may be a necessity of doing even more replanting of the cotton crop.

The mills are getting firm prices for such crude oil as they care to sell. The refiners, as realizing that there are no particularly burdensome holdings of the crude oil over the south, and that the prices of the crude oil are not out of line with those for the refined at the seaboard, are packing up the crude oil as it is offered at the prices. There have been about 35 tanks crude sold on the basis of prime at 35¢, in Georgia and Alabama, and at 36¢, in the Carolinas. Prime in the Carolinas quoted at 37@38¢.

The edible oils as they are being sold in New York are for near deliveries, and shows the urgency for materials to make substitutes for lard. It has not been shown that Rotterdam is further materially interested in the edible oils after its buying early in the

week, probably on account of the current dulness in butterine, and the slack market for oleo oil. The dairy season in England is about opening, and this occasions restricted demands for outterine. The edible cottonseed oils sell all the way from 50 to 53¢, according to brands and quantities, and perhaps some small lots exceed the outside price. The winter yellow is relatively easier in price than the butter and white oils.

The home compound makers are getting steady deliveries on old sales, and many of them are not at all urgent on the open market for supplies, although it is said there is some figuring on their part for some good oil held in Texas and the territories.

New York Transactions.

At the close of the previous week 13th, the market was weakening, and there was a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. The closing prices then were for prime yellow, April at 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ @45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; May at 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ @44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; July at 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ @43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; September at 42@42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; October at 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ @39¢; December at 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @36¢. Sales were 600 bbls. prime yellow, July at 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and 200 bbls. do. October at 39¢. There had been sales late the day before of 300 bbls.; May at 45¢; 100 do. at 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 100 bbls. July at 44¢; 100 bbls. October at 39¢.

The closing prices (13th) for off yellow were 41@43¢ for April and 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @42¢ for May, and for good off yellow. April at 42@43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and May at 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ @42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

On Monday, the tone was firm, for all of the early deliveries, but slightly easier on October. There was little change to prices and a small amount of business. Sales of 500 bbls. prime yellow. October at 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 100 do at 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 100 do. at 39¢. There was a switch of 500 bbls. May at 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and 500 bbls. July at 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Closing prices for prime yellow, April at 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ @45¢; May at 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ @44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; July at 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ @43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; September at 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ @42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; October at 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ @39¢; December at 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Off yellow, April at 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ @43¢; May at 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ @42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Good off yellow, April at 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ @43 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; May at 42@43¢.

On Tuesday, the tone was firmer, based upon the supply position and apprehended wants of "shorts." The supplies on offer were moderate. The speculation was slow on new interest. Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow October at 39¢, and 100 bbls. May at 45¢. There was a switch of 500 bbls. September at 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and 500 bbls. October at 39¢. The closing prices are for prime yellow, April at 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ @46¢; May at 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ @45¢; July at 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ @44 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; September at 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ @43 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; October at 39@39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; December at 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @36¢.

Off yellow, April at 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ @43¢; May at 41@43¢.

Good off yellow, April at 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ @43 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; May at 42@43 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

On Wednesday the market was very well sustained, with early in the day barely change in prices from the close of the day before, but at the close showed at least $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ advance. There was very little speculative demand, but not much oil on offer. Sales were 300 bbls. prime yellow, May, at 45¢; 100 bbls. July, at 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 200 do. at 44¢; 200 do. at 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 100 bbls. October, at 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 100 do. at 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Closing prices for prime yellow April at 45@46¢; May at 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ @

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Off yellow, April at 42@44c.; May at 41½@43½c.

Good off yellow April at 42¾@44c.; May at 42½@44c.

On Thursday, the market opened strong and ¼@½c. higher. It requires very little buying interest to send the market up, and it appeared seemingly from "shorts." Sales early in the day of 600 bbls. prime yellow May at 45½c., and 100 bbls. July at 44¾c. Later in the day there was an even stronger price for May, and a generally firm market. Sales of 400 bbls. prime yellow, May, at 45½c. The closing prices were, for prime yellow, April at 45½@46½c.; May at 45½@45¾c.; July at 44¼@45c.; September at 43½@44c.; October at 39¼@40c.; December at 36@37c.

Off yellow, April at 41½@43½c.; May at 41¼@42¾c.

Good off yellow, April at 42½@43½c.; May at 42@43¼c.

(Continued on page 40.)

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, April 18.—The situation is just as puzzling as ever. On one hand we have strong bearish arguments in the shape of a declining lard market and a weak tallow and grease market. In fact, most of the articles for which cotton oil is a substitute seem to be moving downward. On the other hand we have exceedingly strong bullish arguments. It is getting pretty close to the end of the season with hardly any stocks on hand. The comparative absence of available oil is best proven by the premium prevailing for nearby deliveries. Where is the oil coming from which we will need during the next six months? The bears claim that they do not see how cotton oil can go up with all other fats declining and the bulls claim that they do not see how oil can go down when there is not enough of it to go around.

In the next 60 days the situation should clear up and give us more conclusive evidence on which to base an opinion of the course of the market during the summer months. We quote to-day: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, April, 46½c.; May, 45¾c.; July, 44¾c.; September, 44¾c.; October, 39¾c. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 51c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 51c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 26s.

W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,
Merchandise Brokers
—AND DEALERS IN—
Cotton Seed Products
32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, April 19.—Cottonseed oil market is firm at 33½ florins for off oil, 38½ florins for prime summer yellow, and 43 florins for butter oil.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, April 19.—Cottonseed oil market is advancing. Sales of off oil at 56 marks, white and butter oil at 70 marks, prime summer yellow at 60 marks.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, April 19.—Cottonseed oil market is easy. Sales of off oil at 70 francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, April 19.—The market is very firm and advancing. Quoted at 73½ francs for prime summer yellow, and 81 francs for winter oil, May to September deliveries.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, April 19.—Cottonseed oil market is easy at 29s. for prime summer yellow, and 27s. for off oil.

NEW USE FOR COTTONSEED HULLS.

It is said that another practical use has been discovered for a cottonseed product. A correspondent of the Cotton Seed reports that for seven years he has been using cottonseed hulls for packing fancy poultry eggs for shipment, and he reports that he has never had a single complaint of broken eggs. The writer is said to be one of the most noted poultrymen in the South.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., April 18.—Cottonseed oil market dull. Crude oil, basis prime, nominally 32c. Choice meal, \$22. Hulls, \$5.50 to \$5.75, loose; sacked, \$8.75 to \$9.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Texas, April 18.—Market this week quiet but firm. Prime crude oil, 36c. Prime loose cake, \$17.50. Choice loose cake, \$18. Prime meal, \$19.50. Choice meal, \$20. f. o. b. mill.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., April 18.—Supplies of prime crude oil are exhausted; a few tanks of basis prime are selling at 36c. Prime meal is neglected at \$22.50; off meal, \$19 and upward. Hulls are dull at \$8, Atlanta, loose.

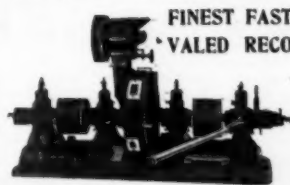
OIL MILL MACHINERY EXPOSITION.

The fourteenth annual convention of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association will be held at Memphis, Tenn., on June 5, 6 and 7. In conjunction therewith there will be an exposition of oil mill machinery and supplies. The management of the exhibition now have enough acceptances of space to insure the success of the exposition, and quite a number of additional manufacturers have the question of an exhibit under advisement.

The Exposition will not be operated as a money-making affair, but is intended to give the manufacturers and supply men an opportunity to show their goods to men who conduct the practical operation of cottonseed oil mills.

Watch page 48 for business openings and chances to make good connections.

THE SCIENTIFIC MEAL MILL



Scientific Meal Mill

FINEST FAST GRINDING. MANY NEW IMPROVEMENTS. UNRIVALED RECORD THROUGHOUT THE TRADE. SIZES: 22" TO 36".

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THE FOOS MFG. CO., Springfield, Ohio

Established 1878

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending April 17, 1907, and for the period since September 1, 1906, and for the same period of 1905-06, were as follows:

From New York.			
Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1906.	Same period, 1905-06.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	5	175
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	—	60
Abo, Russia	—	20	—
Acajutla, Salvador	—	71	12
Alehalde, Australia	—	9	—
Alexandria, Egypt	—	568	2,872
Algiers, Algeria	—	6,789	3,068
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	468	238
Anapola, Salvador	4	8	10
Ancona, Italy	—	—	150
Antigua, West Indies	—	398	645
Antwerp, Belgium	—	2,235	5,760
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	20	53
Auckland, New Zealand	—	68	77
Arua, West Indies	—	269	—
Bahia, Brazil	—	—	691
Barbados, West Indies	—	660	690
Barcelona, Spain	—	—	50
Belfast, Ireland	—	84	—
Berice, British Guiana	—	125	133
Bergen, Norway	125	625	200
Berlin, Germany	—	—	12
Bissau, Port Guinea	—	13	—
Bombay, India	—	142	9
Bone, Algeria	—	675	61
Bordeaux, France	50	1,963	3,975
Braila, Roumania	—	100	175
Bremen, Germany	—	349	205
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	15	—
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	24	158
Bristol, England	—	75	—
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	93	1,215	1,489
Calbarien, Cuba	—	—	77
Callao, Peru	—	—	40
Cairo, Egypt	—	—	90
Campeche, Mexico	—	—	42
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	1,302	1,928
Cardenas, Cuba	—	—	101
Cardiff, Wales	—	—	100
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	3
Ceara, Brazil	—	306	282
Cayenne, French Guiana	—	6	—
Christiania, Norway	—	525	1,030
Christiansand, Norway	—	100	100
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	219	397
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	44	40
Colon, Panama	16	647	541
Conakry, Africa	—	29	194
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	275	745
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	192	110
Cork, Ireland	—	30	—
Curaçao, Leeward Islands	—	14	41
Dantzig, Germany	—	2,133	1,700
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	62	9
Demerara, British Guiana	—	1,275	1,294
Drontheim, Norway	30	180	175
Dublin, Ireland	—	1,540	200
Dundee, Scotland	—	—	65
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	37	—
Dunkirk, France	—	150	1,040
Flume, Austria	—	—	365
Fort de France, West Indies	—	977	59
Freemantle, Australia	—	—	8
Galatz, Roumania	—	2,275	1,430
Genoa, Italy	1,558	11,250	7,741
Georgetown, British Guiana	—	195	79
Gibraltar, Spain	—	3,880	1,682
Glasgow, Scotland	125	2,798	5,467
Genavres, Haiti	—	7	—
Gothenburg, Sweden	200	1,000	1,270
Grand Bassam, W. Africa	—	—	37
Granada, Spain	—	37	11
Guadeloupe, West Indies	144	2,633	1,080
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	—	22
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	14	59
Half Jack, W. Africa	—	—	4
Hamburg, Germany	100	2,361	5,647
Hamilton, Bermuda	—	—	149
Havana, Cuba	354	4,414	4,203
Havre, France	1,238	14,499	16,569
Helsingborg, Sweden	—	—	28
Helsingfors, Finland	—	—	50
Hull, England	25	100	153
Inagua, West Indies	—	—	6
Jacmel, Haiti	—	—	—
Kingston, West Indies	52	1,633	2,208
Kobe, Japan	—	—	1,598
Konigsberg, Germany	—	660	709
Kustentj, Roumania	—	1,490	75
La Guayra, Venezuela	—	—	113
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	39
Leghorn, Italy	50	3,218	707
Leith, Scotland	—	—	325
Lisbon, Spain	—	—	20
Liverpool, England	10	1,776	4,041
London, England	208	5,434	3,903
Macedo, Brazil	434	434	—
Maeoris, San Domingo	—	308	526
Malmo, Norway	—	—	21
Malta, Island of	—	1,967	2,734
Manchester, England	—	3,350	1,192
Mannas, Brazil	—	—	15
Mannassillo, Cuba	—	—	59
Maracaibo, Venezuela	36	51	7
Marseilles, France	—	38,647	41,390
Martinique, West Indies	287	991	3,183
Massawa, Arabia	—	57	269
Matanzas, West Indies	—	588	159
Melbourne, Australia	—	—	28
Mexico, Mexico	—	6	293
Monte Cristi, San Domingo	—	—	34
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	13	13
Montevideo, Uruguay	106	2,552	2,649
Naples, Italy	—	450	872
Newcastle, England	—	40	25
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	51	29

Oran, Algeria	—	1,318	1,162
Oruro, Bolivia	—	42	—
Panama, Panama	—	61	—
Para, Brazil	—	109	—
Permanuco, Brazil	1,053	1,953	975
Phillippeville, Algeria	—	131	—
Point a Pitre, West Indies	—	40	774
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	21	70
Port au Prince, West Indies	—	33	32
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	5	—
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	154	95
Port Louis, Mauritius	—	—	8
Port Maria, Jamaica	—	12	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	39	—
Port of Spain, West Indies	—	—	4
Port Said, Egypt	—	75	50
Progreso, Mexico	—	5	240
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	132	81
Riga, Russia	—	7	—
Rio Grand do Sul, Brazil	—	—	9
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	3,454	5,407
Rosario, Argentine Republic	—	119	—
Rotterdam, Holland	100	22,767	6,840
St. Croix, West Indies	—	35	8
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	121	172
St. Thomas, West Indies	—	—	17
Samana, San Domingo	—	6	—
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	213	—
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	1,554	1,547
Santiago, Cuba	45	1,073	414
Santos, Brazil	—	1,812	1,075
Secondi, W. Africa	—	19	10
Shanghai, China	—	14	—
Sierra Leone, Africa	—	—	26
Southampton, England	—	925	875
Stavanger, Norway	—	170	244
Stettin, Germany	—	5,904	4,763
Stockholm, Sweden	—	80	285
Sucre, Bolivar	—	—	6
Swansea, Wales	—	—	25
Sydney, Australia	—	9	—
Talcahuano, Chili	—	6	24
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	6
Tangier, Morocco	—	100	632
Trieste, Austria	173	2,156	67,007
Trinidad, Island of	17	182	232
Tunis, Algeria	—	350	—
Turks Island, West Indies	—	—	9
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	125	—
Vaiparaiso, Chili	398	2,804	1,076
Venice, Italy	1,090	12,071	7,624
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	95	251
Wellington, New Zealand	—	45	37
Yokohama, Japan	—	28	33
Total	8,323	195,337	245,067

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	100	9,411	7,886
Belfast, Ireland	—	315	275
Belize, British Honduras	—	—	27
Bluefields, Nicaragua	—	200	—
Bordeaux, France	—	775	—
Bremen, Germany	300	5,095	3,253
Bristol, England	—	525	3,200
Christiania, Norway	—	600	450
Colon, Panama	—	512	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	4,025	6,193
Dublin, Ireland	—	295	—
Dunkirk, France	—	350	500
Genoa, Italy	—	752	220
Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,250	1,085
Hamburg, Germany	—	16,872	17,493
Havana, Cuba	—	1,568	912
Havre, France	—	10,971	2,265
Hull, England	—	135	—
Liverpool, England	—	13,607	7,526
London, England	—	13,425	5,350
Manchester, England	—	900	600
Marseilles, France	825	20,175	6,100
Port Barrios, Central Am.	—	131	—
Rotterdam, Holland	510	76,101	79,612
Swansea, Wales	—	50	—
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	423
Trieste, Austria	—	50	10,950
Venice, Italy	—	100	40
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	179	100
Total	1,735	179,158	157,062

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	100	200
Bremen, Germany	—	400	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland	—	800	201
Hamburg, Germany	—	7,116	3,000
Havana, Cuba	—	436	—
Liverpool, England	—	1,000	—
London, England	—	500	—
Reval, Russia	—	400	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	45,963	29,497
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	6,822
Trieste, Austria	—	—	7,409
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	6,760	3,040
Total	—	63,275	50,260

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	420	1,470
Bremen, Germany	—	150	648
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	150	170
Glasgow, Scotland	—	3,140	2,884
Hamburg, Germany	—	300	400
Havre, France	—	600	80
Liverpool, England	—	4,705	5,265
Rotterdam, Holland	—	50	—
Stockholm, Sweden	—	—	—
Total	—	9,605	10,940

From Philadelphia.

Christiania, Norway	—	75	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	100	475	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	612	161
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	200
Total	100	1,162	361

From Savannah.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	53	—
Barcelona, Spain	—	120	—
Bremen, Germany	—	9,405	3,510
Christiania, Norway	—	—	844
Genoa, Italy	—	213	—
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	4,565	3,446
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,250	3,432
Havre, France	—	1,920	2,930
London, England	—	—	875
Rotterdam, Holland	—	30,018	24,650
Stavanger, Norway	—	—	197
Trieste, Austria	—	106	321
Total	—	55,098	39,705

From Newport News.

Amsterdam, Holland	—	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	420
Hamburg, Germany	—	300	16,641
Liverpool, England	—	3,090	2,451
London, England	—	56	990
Rotterdam, Holland	—	200	9,404
Total	—	3,646	29,920

From All Other Ports.

Canada	1,024	14,423	10,453
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	400
Glasgow, Scotland	—	300	—
Guatemala	—	—	10
Hamburg, Germany	—	200	—
Honduras	—	—	8
Japan	—	—	2
Liverpool, England	—	—	10
Mexico	—	—	2
Salvador	—	—	69
Total	1,024	14,923	10,955

Recapitulation.

From New York	8,323	195,337	245,067
From New Orleans	1,735	179,158	157,062
From Galveston	—	63,275	50,260
From Baltimore	—	9,605	10,940
From Philadelphia	100	1,162	361
From Savannah	—	55,098	39,705
From Newport News	—	3,646	29,920
From all other ports	1,024	14,923	10,955
Total	11,182	525,774	544,270

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HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—There is a fair amount of trading in progress at about recently quoted values, but no large business has been done. Heavy and plump middle sole leather is fairly firm, and in consequence of this there is a good demand for April salting branded hides. Cattle reports show less western range cattle on hand, and also that the next run of Texas cattle will make more light and extreme weights of this variety of hides and less heavy Texas hides than last year. Native steers are quiet and easy, but unchanged at the last selling price of 14c. for hides running back to the first of February salting. Texas steers are in fair demand, and good lots of April salting are quoted at 15@15½c. for heavy and light, and 14½c. for extremes. It is reported that a big packer has sold 7,000 Texas from Kansas City, cleaning up his holdings to date at that point, and though the trade is kept private, it is believed that this lot was sold at less than on the basis of 15c. for heavy and light weights. Butt brands are in fair inquiry. February and March salting last sold at 13½c., while some small lots of Aprils brought 14c. Colorados are in the same position as butt brands, with prices ranging from 13½@14c., according to date of salting and average weight of lots. Branded cows are somewhat neglected, as tanners at present prefer branded steers that will make heavier sole leather. Offerings of northern points branded cows at 13½c. are not being taken, and it is not believed that stock at southwestern points would bring 14c. Native cows are in the same dull and weak position that they have been occupying for some time. Some tanners' views on all weight cows are not over 12c. for February and March salting, and they are consequently not taking offerings at 12½c. Several thousand Ohio abattoir all stuck-throat cows are still offered on a one grub selection at 11c. and don't seem to sell.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues weak and dull and prices seem to be gradually but surely sinking toward the basis of 10c. for Chicago buffs. Buyers are operating at pretty close to that basis now at outside points. Buffs to-day in Chicago are quotably weak at 10½c., but it cannot be learned that any have as yet been sold at under that figure here. Milwaukee and other tanners have bought several car lots of buffs and all weight cows at 10½c., delivered at their tanneries, and have made other purchases at points west of here at 10c., selected f.o.b. shipping points. Some tanners are to-day refusing to bid over 10c. for Chicago buffs, but sales could probably be made here at 10½c. Michigan dealers are holding good sized supplies of hides, and though they are not offering to sell buffs at under 10½c., buy-

ers refuse to make bids of 10½c. for them. Heavy cows are not selling, and prices are entirely nominal in the absence of sales, with buyers refusing to pay over 10½c. Extremes are also nominal in the absence of sales at 10½@10½c. for long-haired grubby lots. Heavy steers are weak and neglected, with harness tanners showing no interest. Poor lots here are nominal at about 11½@11½c., and 12c. is a top price. Heavy bulls are dull and weak at 10c. and 9c.

CALFSKINS.—The market is weak, with few sales made here owing to the fact that buyers are able to operate to better advantage at outside points. Buyers say they can secure Chicago cities at 15½c., but no sales are reported and dealers talk 15½c. Outside cities here are not quotable over 15½@15½c., and countries at 15c. Small lots of skins running from 500 to 2,000 are being picked up at points east of here at 14½c., selected. Kips are nominal, and prices range all the way from 9½@10½c., according to lots. Deacons last sold \$1.07½ and 87½c.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market on all kinds of wool pelts is weak and declining. Advices from the northwest state that sales of dry territory wool pelts have been made at a decline of 1c. per lb. These sales were made at 15c. to 15½c., Chicago freight. Packers are nominally asking former prices for sheep and lambs, but it is doubted if sales could be made within 10c. apiece of previous transactions. Packer shearlings are held at 50@65c., and country wool pelts are lower and not quotable over \$1.20 to \$1.65 for fresh butcher lots.

HORSE HIDES.—Market weak at \$4.50.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Prices continue weak. Orinocos are being quoted now at 25½c., and a lot of 500 was sold presumably at about that figure. About 700 Central Americans sold at, consisting mostly of Guatemalas, 24½c. A sale has also been made of 500 wet salted Havanas at 13½c., but some Havana shippers say they can get better prices in Europe than here.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No sales are reported, and two packers here have such large holdings that they are bundling their hides to make room for the salting of late takeoff.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—The hide market here is weaker in sympathy with the west, and a sale was made to-day of a car of N. Y. State cows at 10c. flat. Buyers state that their ideas on some lots are not over 9½c. flat. Calfskins continue weak. New York City skins are being offered at \$1.40, \$1.80 and \$2.02½@2.05, but have not been taken, and bids are being solicited on two cars of city skins on hand here. Buyers state that their ideas are much lower on New York City skins as compared with the figures at which they are securing country skins. A lot of 6,000 ordinary country skins was offered here at \$1.15, \$1.60 and \$1.80, selected, but was not taken, as buyers' ideas are not over \$1.15, \$1.50 and \$1.75, at which prices small lots have been secured.

CHINA HIDES.—The market on these has weakened, and sales have been at 10½d.

New York Butchers' Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues in a decidedly weak condition, with consumers buying for their immediate wants, and sparingly at that. It would appear that hides as yet have not reached the lowest level. Dealers have taken their representatives off the road. Some of the tanners who are buying throughout the country have their buyers working along, as usual. The weakest portion of the market is cow hides. Quotations: No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 10c.; No. 2s, 9c.; No. 1 light steers and cows, 9c.; No. 2s, 8c.; No. 1 bulls, 8c.; No. 2s, 7c.

CALFSKINS.—The market is quiet and, if anything, weaker. There is little or nothing being sold. Prices are off at least 5c. per skin.

Chicago Butchers' Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market has at last got to a 10c. basis on buffs, and is weak even at that price. There is practically nothing doing in steer or bull hides. Quotations are nominal, as follows: No. 1 steer hides, 11c.; No. 2s, 10c.; No. 1 cows, 10c.; No. 2s, 9c.; No. 1 bulls, 9c.; No. 2s, 8c.

CALFSKINS.—The market is very quiet and skins have gone off at least 5c. apiece. Very few buyers, and practically no selling. Quotations: No. 1 skins, 15½c.; No. 2s, 1½c. less; kips, No. 1, 11c.; No. 2s, 1½c. less.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN NEW JERSEY.

F. C. Minkler of Nevada, Iowa, a member of the 1905 graduating class in the Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa State College, has recently been elected Professor of Animal Husbandry in the New Jersey Agricultural College, at a salary of \$2,000 per year. Mr. Minkler made an excellent record as a student at the Iowa State College.

Experts in every branch of the packing-house industry can find lucrative employment by keeping an eye on the "Wanted" department, page 48.

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

HIDES DOWN!

With Retsof Grushed Rock Salt, receive an honest, thorough cure, because RET-SOF is PURE and because it spreads evenly; hides come up plump and clean.

Your cost of curing is LESS, while the hides bring MORE money per pound.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
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Get my prices before you sell. Can use any quantity. Will pay to New York Butchers

22 CENTS PER LB. FOR CALFSKINS

Warehouse: 99 Gold Street Office: 150 Nassau St., New York

Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES and SKINS would do well to Write for Prices to

U. S. Leather Co.
Country Hide Department,
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,
NEWARK, N. J.

Cleveland Branch,
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cumberland Branch,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

Chicago Section

Nine dollar lambs in sight! That's beating the hog by several laps.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$1,800 net to the buyer.

Germany has tired of meat on the paw and gone back to beef on the hoof agin.

Mayor Busse is a believer in personal liberty compatible with common decency.

Lake navigation was formally opened Monday. A vessel shortage is reported.

Lots of fellows these days are flattering themselves talking of having brain storms.

It is safe to say the city's new food inspectors will not be of the democratic order.

Ed Tilden's Colorado hay-fed hog will have to take a back seat for that nine-cent Colorado lamb.

In all probability Bill Hearst will never realize it unless it is jammed into him with a pile driver.

Universal peace and disarmament is being talked up so much that there is no doubt a bloody war must be brewing.

Chicago is going to try and get along with 200 less health (?) inspectors. Most Chicagoans are beastly healthy, anyhow.

J. Ogden Armour has sold to the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. the Columbia elevator for \$85,000. The site will be used for trackage.

Bryan & Bailey sounds not unlike Barnum & Bailey, and a skeptical old Republican says their lines of business seem somewhat akin.

The Pennsylvania Railroad officials are beginning to realize to a slight degree how Czar Nicholas of Russia feels twenty-three hours fifty-nine minutes and sixty seconds out of every twenty-four hours he exists.

There is said to be \$57,000,000 worth of water in the Chicago & Alton's stocks. That's water enough to maintain the dustless road beds the company takes credit for,

and also accounts for the milk in the coconut, but not for the hairy exterior.

Under the title "Mercy! What a Farce" the Chicago Live Stock World takes the following pot shot at the statisticians of the Department of Agriculture at Washington:

"We know all about it now. From Washington comes authoritative information as to the number of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs that have succumbed to the inexorable law during the past year. The footings show these losses to be as follows: Horses, 373,519; cattle, 2,220,995; sheep, 3,242,769; hogs, 2,681,166.

"All of this would be decidedly interesting, if true, but as the savants at Washington have no better facilities for getting such information than anybody else, issuing figures of this nature is absurd, to say the least. The saving word 'estimate' explains it all. The statisticians have been guessing again. They take a certain number, add it to something, divide by something and then by another hocus process profess to arrive at an 'estimate.' Some things are done at Washington that are not worth the money they cost, and this is one of them."

GERMAN BUTCHERS WANT RELIEF.

(Concluded from page 15.)

(110.23 pounds) live weight, less 20 per cent tare, and advanced to \$18.80 in March, the highest figure of the year. Prices then fell until the end of May, when the bottom was reached at \$14.75; but this was only of brief duration and the figures went up to those quoted at the beginning of the year, falling toward the end of December to \$15.71.

There was no uniformity for choice veal, and prices rose and fell with perplexing frequency. During the first quarter of 1906 the lowest figure quoted was \$12.38, rising to \$15.23 in May, and falling again in the middle of June to \$11.90; it soon rose to \$14.28 and over, closing during the last days of the year at \$15.23 per 50 kilograms.

Although here the classification is made as first quality, it should not be understood that all the meats were in reality choice. In fact, the market was so high that the best meat was not always offered, and often first-class stock brought considerably higher prices than those quoted. Through all this fluctuation the working classes have looked with suspicion on the butchers, as if these arbitrarily raised the prices, while the butchers and packers were appealing to the home government for relief, and those in authority

were doing the utmost to find some sound, practical way of easing a situation which was regarded by them and all others as unfortunate.

Inspection of Foreign Meats.

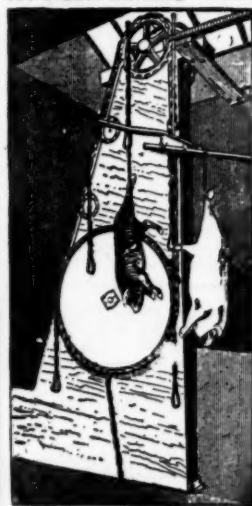
More or less in this connection was a reduction in the fees for the inspection of foreign meat at the time of its importation into Germany. A new schedule of fees was published by the central government which went into effect on February 15. The expense of inspection is not assumed by the government, but must be borne by the importers. The new and old scales are as follows:

	New schedule.	Old schedule.
Live animals:		
Beef cattle, per head.....	\$0.36	\$0.595
Calves, per head.....	.12	.18
Hogs, per head.....	.14	.18
Sheep, per head.....	.065	.14
Horses, mules, etc., per head.....	.715	.715
Meats:		
Casings, per kilo (2½ lbs.).....	.00119	.00238
Bacon, per kilo (2½ lbs.).....	.00238	.00478
Other prepared meat, per kilo (2½ lbs.).....	.00478	.00595
Lard (chemical inspection, including preliminary tests), per kilo (2½ lbs.).....	.00119	.00238
Hogs (inspected for trichina), per head.....	.178	.238

Packers have expressed their regret that the fees for the inspection of domestic meat have not also been reduced. Extraordinary official care is displayed in the inspection of meat products in all parts of Germany. Lately it has come to notice that in some

O. P. HURFORD'S HOG HOIST FOR SMALL PACKERS

403 Fisher Building CHICAGO, ILL.,



This cut does not show arrangement of sticking rail as now built. Rail is now arranged to run at right angles with face of machine. This eliminates all danger of a hog falling on the shackles. New illustration will appear soon. X X Write for prices.

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of the outlying districts of large cities there are hog-fattening yards, where private slaughtering has been carried on, with the result that diseased animals have occasionally been killed and surreptitiously brought to small dealers and eating houses. In one locality it is now necessary that all cattle, sheep, hogs, goats, horses, and dogs be examined before slaughtering and afterwards, even when the meat is to be used solely in the household of the owner.

It is asserted by those interested that the reduction in the price of meat is hardly to be considered, unless some alteration is made in the inspection regulations, which, in spite of their many confessedly advantageous points, increase the price of meat on account of the extra pecuniary burden thrown upon butchers and others. Some idea of the fundamental thoroughness with which the meat inspection in Germany has been recently conducted may be inferred from the fact that in the year 1904 the value of meat and animal organs condemned amounted to about \$9,520,000, and in the year 1905 to something over \$10,234,000.

Demands of the German Packers.

The chief demand of the German packer seems to be a call for action on the part of the Government to permit the importation of live stock from abroad and the reduction in meat and cattle duties. A comparison of certain grades of live stock under the old customs tariff and the higher protection now in force may be deduced from the ensuing figures. Before March 1, 1906, the duty assessed was as follows: On every hog or pig brought across the frontier, \$1.19; for each cow or bull, \$2.14; young cattle and oxen up to 2½ years, \$1.19; an ox over 2½ years old, \$6.07; on fresh beef or veal, \$3.57 per 100 kilograms; on fresh pork, \$4.05.

Since March 1, 1906, the following duties have been collected: Hogs, per 100 kilograms, live weight, the importation of which, however, is as good as forbidden, \$2.14; beef cattle, per 100 kilograms, \$1.90; so that a steer weighing 700 kilograms would pay in duty \$13.33 instead of \$5.95, as formerly. Now the duty on dressed beef, veal, and pork is \$6.43 per 100 kilograms instead of \$3.57 or \$4.05. If one reckons a beef of 700 kilograms live weight at 375 kilograms in dressed meat, the duty thereon would now be \$24.10, in addition to which come the octroi, inspection, freight, loss on those parts of the animal, such as blood and suet, which are not allowed entry, and other expenses amounting to some \$9.52, making a total of \$33.62.

CARE OF THE OIL MILL.

(Concluded from page 28.)

The boilers should have all water drained out and all scales removed from the tubes, shells and heads, and the boilers allowed to stand open during the summer. They should also have a thin coat of some kind of oil when the scale is removed. The feed-water heater should be cleaned once a week when in operation, where the water is bad. The boilers should have two ways of getting water to them. They should either have two pumps, or one pump and one injector, as it is very hard to run a mill successfully with only one boiler feed. When you only have one boiler feed and have a little bad luck, such as a packing or gasket blowing out, your mill is shut down, as you can only run a limited time without the boiler feed.

All belts throughout the plant should be taken off and cleaned by the use of a wire brush and scraper, and as I have said before, rolled up tight and put in a box or tight room to prevent the wind from drying the belts out during the hot summer months. When belts are run in greasy places, care should be taken to get all the old grease off before rolling them up, as this, left on the belt during the summer, will cause it to rot. All belts in the seed shed, in my opinion, should be cleaned, and before rolling up should have a thin coat of castor or neatsfoot oil, as a belt running in a seed shed gets full of dirt and grit, and that has a tendency to dry it out and make it break or crack when put into use.

During the summer months all conveyors, elevators and shafting should be examined and proper repairs made for next season's run. When a mill is using wooden pulleys, they should be looked after each week and kept tight on the shaft.

The superintendent should watch his labor during the running of the mill, as well as repairs, as this is one of the most important factors in the oil mill business. In fact the successful superintendent must watch everything and everybody, as everybody watches him, from the common laborer in the mill to the president and manager of the company.



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W. J. JOHNSTON, Manufacturer and Importer
182 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 8....	31,808	828	54,412	22,206
Tuesday, April 9....	3,712	6,581	11,952	19,560
Wednesday, April 10....	15,859	2,586	23,138	16,881
Thursday, April 11....	4,299	2,653	15,046	14,767
Friday, April 12....	701	838	19,242	6,884
Saturday, April 13....	135	287	12,782	3,353

Total last week....	56,560	13,773	137,172	83,641
Previous week....	52,708	10,338	107,339	79,433
Cor. week 1906....	45,305	11,295	90,459	90,089
Cor. week 1905....	65,411	13,074	153,619	90,341

SHIPMENTS.

Monday, April 8....	7,067	—	10,121	5,820
Tuesday, April 9....	5,237	75	5,080	4,841
Wednesday, April 10....	5,138	49	6,560	2,041
Thursday, April 11....	3,849	1	4,782	6,297
Friday, April 12....	3,632	148	5,035	2,853
Saturday, April 13....	350	—	4,266	1,941

Total last week....	25,373	273	35,850	23,793
Previous week....	24,700	267	30,918	23,819
Cor. week 1906....	21,735	442	27,002	23,685
Cor. week 1905....	29,004	680	49,546	25,644

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date....	966,821	108,183	2,310,679	1,165,365
Year ago....	884,609	92,720	2,485,759	1,206,348

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:	433,000
Week ending April 13, 1907....	333,000
Week previous....	338,000
Year ago....	429,000
Two years ago....	7,193,000
Year to April 13, 1907....	7,186,000
Same period 1906....	7,486,000
Same period 1905....	7,486,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week April 13, 1907....	146,100	339,800	176,400
Week ago....	141,200	274,300	193,700
Year ago....	128,700	255,100	178,100
Two years ago....	153,200	326,600	199,800
Year to April 13, 1907....	2,404,000	5,508,000	2,746,000
Same period 1906....	2,293,000	5,549,000	2,819,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending April 13, 1907:	23,000
Armour & Co....	18,900
Swift & Co....	8,200
Anglo-American....	6,600
Boyd-Lumham....	4,000
H. Moore & Co....	3,400
Hammond & Co....	3,000
Morris & Co....	9,000
Roberts & Oake....	3,700
S. & S....	7,000
Western Packing Co....	5,300
Omaha Packing Co....	7,000
Other packers....	13,100

Total....	114,800
Week ago....	83,700
Year ago....	61,600
Two years ago....	111,800

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week April 13, 1907....	\$5.00	\$6.65	\$5.55	\$8.00
Previous week....	5.55	6.78	5.85	7.90
Year ago....	5.15	6.49	5.00	6.15
Two years ago....	5.90	5.57	5.00	6.85
Three years ago....	4.80	5.13	5.15	5.90

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers....	\$5.90@6.75
Common to good steers....	4.75@5.90
Inferior to common steers....	3.85@4.75
Fair to choice cows and heifers....	3.50@5.75
Yearlings, good to choice....	5.15@6.25
Good cutting to fair beef cows....	2.45@3.25
Fair to choice feeders....	3.80@5.00
Fair to choice stockers....	3.00@4.25
Common to good culling cows....	1.25@2.40
Bulls, common to good....	2.25@3.75
Bulls, good to choice....	3.75@4.40
Calves, fair to good....	3.00@6.00
Calves, good to choice....	5.75@6.75

HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 280 lbs. and up....	\$0.65 @6.75
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows....	0.70 @6.75
Mixed packers, with barrow tops, 230 lbs. and up....	6.70 @6.80
Light barrow butchers, 230 lbs. up....	6.72½ @6.80
Medium light barrow butchers and smooth sows....	6.70 @6.75
Choice light barrows and smooth sows....	6.75 @6.85
160 to 180 lbs....	6.75 @6.85
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 400 lbs....	5.50 @6.00
Rough throw-outs, all weights....	4.75 @5.50
Pigs, 160 lbs. and under....	5.05 @6.25
Pigs, 160 to 130 lbs....	6.25 @6.70

SHEEP.

Good to prime ewes....	\$5.40@6.25
Native wethers....	5.25@6.75
Fed western wethers....	5.25@6.75
Clipped wethers....	5.25@5.90
Clipped ewes....	5.00@5.65
Common to fair ewes....	4.00@5.00
Good to prime native lambs....	7.50@8.50
Common to fair native lambs....	6.50@7.25
Fed western lambs....	7.50@8.50
Shorn lambs....	6.75@7.40
Common to prime yearlings....	5.75@7.60
Feeding and shearing lambs....	7.25@8.15

Feeding yearlings....	5.25@6.25
Feeding wethers....	4.25@5.50
Bucks and stags....	2.50@5.00
Cull sheep....	2.25@4.50
Cull lambs....	5.50@6.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1907.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
May....	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70
July....	8.82	8.82	8.82	8.82
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May....	8.52	8.52	8.50	8.50
July....	8.75	8.75	8.67	8.67
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
May....	16.20	16.20	16.17	16.20
July....	16.25	16.25	16.17	16.20

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
May....	8.60	8.65	8.60	8.65
July....	8.75	8.77	8.75	8.77
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May....	8.47	8.47	8.45	8.47
July....	8.70	8.70	8.62	8.67
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
May....	16.17	16.17	15.85	16.00
July....	16.15	16.20	15.90	16.05

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
May....	8.67	8.67	8.60	8.62
July....	8.80	8.80	8.75	8.75
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May....	8.52	8.52	8.45	8.45
July....	8.70	8.70	8.65	8.65
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
May....	16.05	16.07	15.87	15.87
July....	16.10	16.15	15.90	15.92

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
May....	8.60	8.60	8.52	8.57
July....	8.75	8.75	8.67	8.70
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May....	8.42	8.42	8.42	8.47
July....	8.62	8.65	8.57	8.65
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
May....	15.85	15.92	15.80	15.92
July....	15.90	16.00	15.85	15.97

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
May....	8.55	8.55	8.52	8.55
July....	8.67	8.70	8.65	8.67
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May....	8.42	8.42	8.32	8.40
July....	8.62	8.62	8.52	8.59
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
May....	15.80	15.85	15.72	15.82
July....	15.90	15.92	15.82	15.90

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
May....	8.55	8.62	8.55	8.62
July....	8.70	8.77	8.70	8.75
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May....	8.45	8.47	8.42	8.47
July....	8.60	8.67	8.60	8.65
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
May....	15.87	15.90	15.82	15.87
July....	15.95	15.97	15.92	15.92

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsythe & Co.)

Chicago, April 17, 1907.—We quote today's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 11½; 12@14 ave., 11½; 14@16 ave., 11½@11½; 18@20 ave., 11½; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 7½; 6@8 ave., 7½; 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 8½; 12@14 ave., 8½; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 13; 18@20 ave., 13½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 11½; 10@12 ave., 11½; 12@14 ave., 11½; 14@16 ave., 11½; 18@20 ave., 11½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 11; 12@14 ave., 10¾; 14@16 ave., 10¾; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 12½; 18@20 ave., 13; 20@22 ave., 13; 22@24 ave., 12¾; 24@26 ave., 12¾; 26@28 ave., 12¾; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 7½; 6@7 ave., 7½; 6@8 ave., 7½; 7@9 ave., 7½; 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 8½; 10@12 ave., 8½; 12@14 ave., 8½; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 14½; 8@10 ave., 13½; 10@12 ave., 11¾.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roasts....	16 @20
Native Sirloin Steaks....	16 @25
Native Porterhouse Steaks....	20 @25
Native Pot Roasts....	8 @10
Rib Roasts from light cattle....	10 @12½
Beef Stew....	5 @8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native....	8 @10
Corned Rumps, Native....	8 @10
Corned Ribs....	8 @10
Corned Flanks....	8 @10
Round Steaks....	10 @12½
Round Roasts....	10 @12½
Shoulder Steaks....	8 @10
Shoulder Roasts....	8 @10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed....	7 @7
Rollad Roast....	10 @12½

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb....	\$3.00
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb....	1.25
Hind Quarters....	16
Fore Quarters....	12½
Legs, fancy....	15
Stew....	8 @10
Shoulders....	10
Chops, Rib and Loin....	22
Chops, Frenched....	10 each

Mutton.

Legs....	14 @
Stew....	6
Shoulders....	8
Hind Quarters....	12½
Fore Quarters....	10
Rib and Loin Chops....	18

Pork.

Pork Loin....	13½ @
Pork Chops....	14 @
Pork Tenders....	25 @
Pork Butts....	11 @
Spare Ribs....	10
Blades....	8
Hocks....	8
Pigs' Heads....	6
Leaf Lard....	11 @

Veal.

Hind Quarters....	14
Fore Quarters....	10
Legs....	16
Breasts....	8
Shoulders....	10
Cutlets....	20
Rib and Loin Chops....	16

Butchers' Offal.

Suet....	6
Tallow....	45
Mixed Bone and Tallow....	1½ @ 2½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs....	15 @16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons)....	80 @85

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Spring Chickens....	@14
Turkeys....	@12
Fowls....	@14
Roosters....	@8
Ducks....	@14½
Geese, per dozen....	5.00@7.50

Iced Poultry.

Turkeys....	12 @12½
Chickens....	12 @14
Ducks....	8 @8
Geese....	5 @7

Veal.

Choice....	8 @9½
Good....	7 @8½
Medium....	6 @7½
Coarse, heavy....	5 @6
Coarse, small....	4 @5

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1....	@12½
Ribs, No. 2....	@10½
Ribs, No. 3....	@7½
Loins, No. 1....	@18
Loins, No. 2....	@12½
Loins, No. 3....	@9
Round, No. 1....	@8
Round, No. 2....	@7
Round, No. 3....	@6½
Chucks, No. 1....	@6½
Chucks, No. 2....	@5½
Chucks, No. 3....	@5
Plates, No. 1....	@4½
Plates, No. 2....	@4
Plates, No. 3....	@3½

Butter.

Creamery Prints....	@33
Creamery Extra....	@31
Creamery Firsts....	@29
Creamery Seconds....	@27
Dairies, Choice....	@27
Dairies, Firsts....	@25
Dairies, Packing Stock....	@19
Renovated....	@23

Eggs.

Extras....	@19
Prime Firsts....	@17½
Firsts....	@16½
Fresh at market, cases inc....	@16½

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Western Cows	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Good Native Steers	8 @ 8 1/2
Western Steers	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Native Steers, Medium	6 3/4 @ 7 1/2
Heifers, Good	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Hind Quarters	1.50 over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1.25 under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	6 @ 6 1/2
Cow Chucks	5 @ 5 1/2
Boneless Chucks	5 1/2 @ 6
Medium Plates	2 1/2 @ 3
Steer Plates	3 1/2 @ 4
Cow Rounds	6 1/2 @ 7
Steer Rounds	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4
Cow Loins, Medium	11 @ 11 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	12 @ 13
Strip Loins	9 @ 9 1/2
Steak Butts	12 @ 12 1/2
Shoulder Cuts	8 @ 8 1/2
Rolls	12 @ 12 1/2
Hump Butts	11 @ 11 1/2
Trimnings	4 @ 4 1/2
Shank	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	11 @ 11 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common Light	8 @ 8 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	11 @ 11 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	14 @ 14 1/2
Loins Ends, steer-native	10 @ 10 1/2
Loins Ends, cow	9 @ 9 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	4 1/2 @ 5
Flank Steak	7 @ 7 1/2

Beef Offal.

Livers	3 1/2 @ 4
Hearts	2 1/2 @ 3
Tongues	12 @ 12 1/2
Sweetbreads	18 @ 18 1/2
Ox Tail, per lb.	5 @ 5 1/2
Fresh Tripe—plain	2 1/2 @ 3
Brains	5 @ 5 1/2
Kidneys, each	5 @ 5 1/2
Brains	5 @ 5 1/2

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Light Carcass	7 1/2 @ 8
Good Carcass	10 @ 11
Medium Saddles	11 @ 12
Good Saddles	11 @ 12
Medium Racks	7 @ 7 1/2
Good Racks	10 @ 10 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	4 @ 4 1/2
Sweetbreads	50 @ 50 1/2
Plucks	30 @ 30 1/2
Heads, each	10 @ 10 1/2

Lambs.

Medium Caul	9 @ 9 1/2
Good Caul	10 @ 11
Round Dressed Lambs	13 @ 13 1/2
Saddles Caul	12 @ 12 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	14 @ 15
Caul Lamb Racks	9 @ 9 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	9 @ 9 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair	10 @ 10 1/2
Lamb Tongues, each	3 @ 3 1/2
Lamb Kidneys, each	3 @ 3 1/2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Sheep	9 @ 9 1/2
Medium Saddles	11 @ 11 1/2
Good Saddles	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Medium Racks	7 1/2 @ 8
Good Racks	8 @ 8 1/2
Mutton Legs	11 @ 12
Mutton Stew	6 @ 6 1/2
Mutton Loins	12 @ 12 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	4 @ 4 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	7 @ 7 1/2

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	0 1/2 @ 0 9/8
Pork Loins	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
Leaf Lard	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Tenderloins	22 @ 22 1/2
Spare Ribs	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Butts	10 @ 10 1/2
Hocks	6 @ 6 1/2
Trimnings	7 @ 7 1/2
Tails	5 @ 5 1/2
Snouts	4 @ 4 1/2
Pigs' Feet	3 @ 3 1/2
Pigs' Heads	4 @ 4 1/2
Blade Bones	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Cheek Meat	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Hog Plucks	2 1/2 @ 2 3/4
Neck Bones	2 1/2 @ 2 3/4
Skinned Shoulders	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
Pork Hearts	2 1/2 @ 2 3/4
Pork Kidneys	2 1/2 @ 2 3/4
Pork Tongues	9 @ 9 1/2
Slip Bones	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Tail Bones	4 @ 4 1/2
Brains	4 @ 4 1/2
Backfat	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Hams	12 @ 12 1/2
Calas	8 @ 8 1/2
Belles	12 @ 12 1/2
Shoulders	9 @ 9 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	6 @ 6 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	6 @ 6 1/2
Choice Bologna	7 @ 7 1/2
Viennas	8 @ 8 1/2
Frankfurters	8 @ 8 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	7 @ 7 1/2
Tongue	8 1/2 @ 9
White Tongue	9 @ 9 1/2
Minced Sausage	9 @ 9 1/2
Prepared Sausage	11 @ 11 1/2
New England Sausage	12 @ 12 1/2
Berliner Sausage	8 1/2 @ 9
Boneless Sausage	15 @ 15 1/2
Oxford Sausage	15 @ 15 1/2
Polish Sausage	7 @ 7 1/2
Leona, Garlach, Knoblauch	7 1/2 @ 8
Smoked Pork	8 @ 8 1/2
Veal Sausage	14 @ 14 1/2
Farm Sausage	8 1/2 @ 9
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	9 @ 9 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	8 1/2 @ 9
Special Prepared Sausage	23 @ 23 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	6 1/2 @ 7
Ham Bologna	8 @ 8 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	11 @ 11 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	11 @ 11 1/2

Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	19 @ 19 1/2
German Salami, New Dry	15 @ 15 1/2
Holsteiner, New	12 @ 12 1/2
Mettwurst, New	12 @ 12 1/2
Farmer, New	13 @ 13 1/2
Darles, H. C., New	12 @ 12 1/2
Italian Salami, New	20 @ 20 1/2
Monarque Cervelat	16 @ 16 1/2
Capsicola	17 @ 17 1/2

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	4.00
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.50
Bologna, 1-50	3.00
Bologna, 2-20	2.50
Viennas, 1-50	4.50
Viennas, 2-20	4.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.40
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.85
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	—

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb. 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.27 1/2
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.35
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	17.75

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.60
6-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	10.50 @ 10.50
Plate Beef	10.00 @ 10.00
Extra Mess Beef	8.50 @ 8.50
Prime Mess Beef	8.75 @ 8.75
Beef Hams	— @ —
Rump Butts	10.50 @ 10.50
Mess Pork	18.50 @ 18.50
Clear Fat Backs	17.00 @ 17.00
Family Back Pork	18.50 @ 18.50
Bean Pork	14.25 @ 14.25

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Lard, substitute, tcs.	9 @ 9
Lard compounds	8 @ 8
Barrels	1/2 c. over tcs.
Half barrels	1/4 c. over tcs.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/2 c. to 1 c. over tcs.
Cooking Oil, per gal., in barrels	55 @ 55

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	11 @ 11
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 20 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 20 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 20 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Regular Plates	8 @ 8
Short Cleans	9 @ 9
Bacon meats	1 @ 1 1/2 c. more

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Skinned Hams	15 @ 15
Calas, 6 @ 7 lbs. avg.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Calas, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Breakfast bacon, fancy	20 @ 20
Wide, 8 1/2 @ 10 avg., and Strip, 4 1/2 @ 5 avg.	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and Strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and Strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Dried Beef Seta	14 @ 14
Dried Beef Inside	16 @ 16
Dried Beef Knuckles	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Outides	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	20 @ 20
Smoked Hams	21 @ 21

Boiled Picnic Hams	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	13 @ 13
Middles, per set	22 @ 22
Beef bungs, per piece	5 @ 5
Hog casings, as packed	26 @ 26
Hog casings, free of salt	26 @ 26
Hog middles, per set	12 @ 12
Hog bungs, export	13 @ 13
Hog bungs, large, mediums	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	5 @ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	20 @ 20
Imported medium wide sheep casings	20 @ 20
Imported medium sheep casings	— @ —
Beef bladders	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	25 @ 25
Hog stomachs, per piece	13 @ 13

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	\$2.80 @ 2.82 1/2
Hoof meal, per unit	2.80 @ 2.80
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit	2.45 @ 2.45
Ground tankage, 12%	2.65 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.55 @ 2.57 1/2
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.50 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	19.00 @ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00 @ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	60c. @ 60c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1 65 @ 70 lbs. average	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00
Horns, white, per ton	35.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 35 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	60.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	70.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	8.55 @ 8.55
Prime steam, loose	8.15 @ 8.15
Neutral	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Compound	8 @ 8
Leaf	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	9 @ 9 1/4
Oleo No. 2	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Mutton	9 @ 9 1/4
Tallow	7 @ 7 1/4
Grease	6 @ 6 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	73 @ 75
Extra No. 1 lard oil	56 @ 58
No. 1 lard oil	50 @ 51
No. 2 lard oil	48 @ 49
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 @ 9 1/4
Oleo stock	9 @ 9 1/4
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	68 @ 70
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	67 @ 67
Corn oil	4.70 @ 4.70

TALLOW.

Edible	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Prime city	6 @ 6
Choice country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 @ 5
Renderers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "A"	5 @ 5 1/2
White, "B"	5 @ 5 1/2
Bone	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
House	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown	4 1/2 @ 5
Glue Stock	5 @ 5 1/2
Neatsfoot Stock	5 @ 5 1/2
Garbage Grease	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	42 @ 43
P. S. Y., soap grade	37 @ 38
Soap, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 F. A.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap Stock, bbls., reg., 50% F. A.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	1.60 @ 1.62 1/2
Barrels, ash	1.07 1/2 @ 1.10
Barrels, oak	1.22 @ 1.25

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sugar—	
White, clarified	4 @ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	4 @ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	4 @ 4 1/2

Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.50
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.00
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 8x	1.10

LOUIS A. HOWARD & CO.

Dealers Chicago

Office, Postal Telegraph Building

Warehouse, Union Stock Yards

TALLOW GREASE STEARINES

LARD OIL NEATSFOOT OIL TALLOW OIL

CRACKLINGS BONES BONE MEAL

GLUE STOCK FERTILIZERS HORNS AND HORNS

IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.35@5.45
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.75@ 5.25
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.25@ 4.65
Oxen and stags.....	2.75@ 5.25
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.00@ 4.05
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.10@ 5.80

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime to choice, per 100 lb.....	\$7.75@8.00
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	6.75@ 7.50
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 6.50
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 4.25
Live veal calves, barnyards, per 100 lbs.....	@
Live veal calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	@

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, unshorn, good to choice, 100 lbs.....	\$8.85@9.25
Live lambs, unshorn, common to fair, 100 lbs.....	7.25@ 8.75
Live lambs, unshorn, culls, per 100 lbs.....	6.25@ 7.00
Live lambs, clipped, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@ 8.00
Live sheep, unshorn, good to prime, 100 lbs.....	6.50@ 7.00
Live sheep, unshorn, common to fair, 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 6.25
Live sheep, unshorn, culls, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@ 4.50
Live sheep, clipped, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@ 6.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$7.40
Hogs, medium.....	@ 7.40
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	\$7.40@ 7.50
Pigs.....	7.00@ 7.75
Rough.....	6.40@ 6.60

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Choice native, light.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Common to fair, native.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Choice native, light.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Native, common to fair.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Choice Western, heavy.....	@ 8 3/4
Choice Western, light.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair Texas.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Good to choice heifers.....	@ 7 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	@ 7
Choice cows.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	@ 7
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@ 6 1/4
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	@ 6 1/4
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	13 @ 13 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 13c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 10c. per lb.;	
No. 3 ribs, 8c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 13 1/2c. per lb.;	
No. 2 loins, 11 1/2c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 9c. per lb.;	
No. 1 chucks, 7 1/2c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 6 1/2c. per lb.;	
No. 3 chucks, 6c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 8 1/2c. per lb.;	
No. 2 rounds, 7 1/2c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 6 1/2c. per lb.	

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	@ 12 1/2
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	11 @ 12
Western calves, prime, per lb.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Western calves, fair to good.....	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Western calves, common.....	9 @ 10

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@ 10 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 9
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	@ 9 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 9 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 9 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@ 15
Spring lambs, good.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Yearling lambs.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	@ 11
Sheep, medium to good.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Sheep, culls.....	9 @ 9 1/2

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/4
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/4
Smoked hams, heavy.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/4
Smoked Picnics, light.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/4
Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/4
Smoked Shoulders.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/4
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	14 1/2 @ 15 1/4
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	14 1/2 @ 14 1/4
Dried beef sets.....	15 1/2 @ 16
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	15 @ 16
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11 1/2 @ 12

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	@75.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 60.00
Horns, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Thigh bones, avg. 80@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 80.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@220.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	70 @75c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @60c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	25 @30c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2 @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 5c. a pound
Heart, beef.....	@ 7c. a piece
Heart, beef.....	@ 10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@ 10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	12 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	12

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@21

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	70
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog American, free of salt, in cas or bbls, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	13
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6 1/4
Beef, middles, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6 1/4
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	5 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2 1/4 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	15	16 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	11 1/2	13 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white.....	14 1/2	16
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	12 1/2	—
Allspice.....	9 1/2	—
Coriander.....	7	7
Cloves.....	21	24
Mace.....	47	52

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Crystals.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .30
No. 2 skins.....	@ .18
No. 3 or branded.....	@ .11
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	18 @ .19
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	16 @ .17
No. 1, 12 1/4-14.....	@ 2.00
No. 2, 12 1/4-14.....	1.75 @ 1.80
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/4-14.....	1.70 @ 1.80
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/4-14.....	1.60 @ 1.80
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.15 @ 2.80
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	2.00 @ 2.05
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.90 @ 2.00
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.80 @ 1.90
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.70 @ 2.75
No. 3 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.40 @ 2.50
Branded skins.....	1.1 @ .13
Branded kips.....	1.40 @ 1.50
Heavy branded kips.....	1.50 @ 1.75
Ticky skins.....	1.3 @ .16
Ticky kips.....	1.75 @ 1.80
Heavy ticky kips.....	2.00 @ 2.05
No. 3 skins.....	@ .13

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Western, young hens (ave. best).....	@ 14
Western, hens and toms mixed (ave. best).....	@ 13
Western, fair to good.....	12 @ 12 1/4
Fowls—Phila., dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 14 1/4
West'n, d. p., best, straight lots, bbls.....	@ 14 1/4
West'n, dry-picked, heavy.....	@ 13 1/2
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	@ 12 1/2
Western, scalded, heavy.....	@ 13 1/2
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	@ 12 1/2

Other Poultry—

Old cocks, dry-picked.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Old cocks, scalded.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Ducks, spring, L. I. and Eastern.....	@ 25
Squabs, prime white, 10 lbs. to doz.....	@ 4.50
Squabs, prime white, 9 lbs. to dozen.....	3 75 @ 4 00
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to dozen.....	3 25 @ 3 50
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to doz.....	@ 2 75
Squabs, prime white, 6 1/2 lbs. to dozen.....	@ 2 00
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	@ 1 75
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	50 @ 75
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	50 @ 75

FROZEN.

Turkeys—Hens, No. 1.....	17 @ 18
Toms, No. 1.....	17 @ 18
No. 2.....	13 @ 14
Old toms, No. 1.....	@ 16
Broilers—Milk-fed, dry-picked.....	23 @ 25
Dry-picked, No. 1.....	20 @ 22
Scalded No. 1.....	18 @ 20
Roasting Chickens—Milk-fed, dry-picked.....	17 @ 18
fancy.....	15 @ 16
Solt-meated, fancy.....	15 @ 16
Average, No. 1.....	14 @ 14 1/4
Chickens—No. 2.....	10 @ 12
Fowls—Dry-picked No. 1.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Dry-picked, No. 2.....	10 @ 11
Ducks—No. 1.....	14 @ 15
No. 2.....	11 @ 12
Geese—No. 1.....	12 @ 13
No. 2.....	8 @ 10

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb.....	@—
Roosters, young, per lb.....	@ 12
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@ 10
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 13
Geese, Western, prime, per lb.....	@ 10
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor.....	@ 8
Guinea fowl, per pair.....	@ 20
Pigeons, per pair.....	@ 30

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 25.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....	@ 8.10
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.55 @ 2.70
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	16.00 @ 16.04
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	@ 2.90
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.70 and 10c
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 10.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00 @ 11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	3.18 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton.....	2.65 @ .36
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.06 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.50 @ 8.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kalmit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.25 @ 9.50
Kalmit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.50 @ 10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.50
Muriate potash, 80 p. c. ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (40@45 p. c. less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.30 1/4 @ 1.30 1/2
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.15 1/4 @ 2.27 1/4
Sylvinit, 24 to 50 p. c., per unit, S.F.....	.30 @ .40

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 17.

CATTLE.—Official receipts on Monday this week were 32,048 and a repetition of the previous Monday. Buyers figured that they had to lay in the supplies and the market was from steady on choice light to a dime lower on the plain kinds, with one top load sorted out of four averaging 1,668 lbs. at \$6.70. Sixteen head weighing 1,500 lbs. sold at \$6.55. No extra fancy yearlings on sale, 22 head weighing 1,002 lbs. reaching \$5.75. Exporters taking their grades principally from \$5.25@5.65 with a few fancy London cattle as high as \$5.85. Tuesday's supply was only 2,560 cattle; market active and strong for what was on sale. \$6.10 was the top of the market for fifteen 1,534-lb. southwestern Iowa cattle. These cattle were billed to arrive here Monday, and were laid out and arrived Tuesday morning. We sold as good cattle and as good quality on Monday at \$6 per cwt. These \$6.10 cattle shrank 18 lbs. from southwestern Iowa, while cattle 250 miles this side of them here on Monday shrank 47 lbs. for the reason that it was two and a half hours after they were sold before they could possibly be gotten over the scales. The next highest sale on Tuesday was twenty 1,018-lb. cattle at \$5.60. The car report on Tuesday indicated an extreme light supply, but many telegrams were sent out to the country that brought in an additional supply for Wednesday, and the estimate is 23,000 cattle, with market steady on choice light weights and even the kind that are bordering just above the feeder line, and 5@10c. lower on cattle between \$5.35@5.90. Cattle selling from \$4.85@5.25 were full steady, in fact all light weight cattle are gradually getting closer in price to the plainer heavy cattle that are lacking in quality and finish that have been selling her at such a wide spread for the past three months.

The supply of butcher stock has become quite meagre and medium to choice fat cows and heifers will average 15c. higher for the week and the extreme top of the season. We sold two loads of heavy Angus cows at \$5.30, the top of the season. We also sold 770-lb. heifers for \$5.35. The steers fed in the same lot averaged 1,150 lbs., and went at \$5.40. Some thick-fat yearling heifers for the city trade would sell as high as \$5.50@5.75 on the present market weighing 750@850 lbs. Cannors and cutters steady. Veal calves 50@75c. lower for the week, with a few fancy calves reaching \$6.50; the bulk of the sales around \$5.50@5.75. Bull market about steady to a dime higher. Milkers and springers, particularly family cows, in strong demand.

HOGS.—Monday's receipts of hogs, 49,475. This liberal supply gave the buyers an opportunity to obtain some concessions and the general market ruled 10c. lower than last week's closing prices. Bulk of good choice grades moving at \$6.60@6.70; light weight butchers and fancy assorted light hogs suitable for Eastern shipment, \$6.70@6.75; closed firm; supply well bought up. Tuesday's receipts estimated early at 12,000, but 9,792 was the actual number received. Speculators and Eastern shippers having urgent orders were early in the field and sales were made at 5@10c. advance over the average of Monday, but as the supply was so very light our principal packers remained almost entirely out of the trade. Weakness was very much in evidence after 8:30, and about 6,500 hogs remained unsold in the pens, chiefly in the hands of the speculators. Wednesday's estimate, 27,000. Trade slow but generally steady at Tuesday's average. Bulk of good to choice, \$6.67½@6.72½; extreme tops, \$6.75. Late arrivals sold lower than the best time, buyers acting decidedly bearish after having the bulk of their orders filled. Hog products are slightly lower to-day. With a continuation of such moderate receipts the market is expected to show some improvement, but packers seem to be able to control the situa-

tion pretty well. Demand from Eastern sources liberal; quality of arrivals excellent; range in prices narrow. Prospects fairly good for the immediate future. Quotations: Choice heavy shipping, 250@300 lbs., \$6.67½@6.72½; light butchers, 180@230 lbs., \$6.70@6.75; light mixed, 200@230 lbs., \$6.60@6.70; choice light, 150@180 lbs., \$6.65@6.75; mixed packing, 240@280 lbs., \$6.60@6.70; heavy packing, 300@400 lbs., \$6.50@6.65; rough packers, in small lots, \$6.25@6.50; stags, \$6@6.40; boars, \$2.50@3.25; good pigs, under 100 lbs., \$5.75@6; good pigs, 110@140 lbs., \$6.20@6.60; common and undesirable lots, \$4@5.

SHEEP.—Monday's receipts sheep and lambs, 23,339; Tuesday's, 15,000, and Wednesday's 22,000, and for 1907 as compared with same time last year shows a falling off of 60,000 at Chicago. Supply of sheep and yearlings this week has been below actual trade requirements and receipts of lambs about equal to the demand. Everything now coming in without fleece, excepting Colorado Mexicans. Trade Monday and Tuesday ruled active on both sheep and lambs at 10@15c. advance. Tuesday's trading showed more activity in sheep and yearlings and sheep showed another advance of 10c., but lambs moved with less freedom, and in some instances at 10c. decline. Wednesday demands were strong at the opening, with some sales of prime stock a shade higher, but after urgent orders were filled trade weakened and late orders were 10c. lower, but it was a slow deal on lambs with best grades selling from steady to 10c. lower. Choice to fancy wethers, \$6.25@6.40; fair to good, \$5.85@6.20; good to prime ewes, \$5.75@6; plain to medium, \$5@5.60; good to prime wool ewes, \$6.50@7; good to fancy shorn yearlings, \$6.50@7; bucks and stags, \$3.50@5; good to prime lambs (in fleece), \$8.35@8.60; plain to medium lambs (in fleece), \$7.50@8.25; good to best shorn lambs, \$7.10@7.40; plain to medium, \$6.25@7; culls, \$5@6.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, April 19.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week 43,000; last week, 41,800; same week last year, 33,700. Strong markets ruled each day, heavy beef steers showing the least life and only a shade above a week ago; medium and light steers ten to fifteen cents higher; top, \$6.05; bulk, \$5.25 to \$5.75. Cows and heifers fifteen to twenty-five cents higher; cows \$3.50 to \$4.75; heifers, \$4 to \$5.50. Bulls firm, \$3.40 to \$4.50. Calves steady, \$4 to \$7. Quarantines in small supply; steers, ten to fifteen cents higher; top, \$5.55; bulk \$4.60 to \$5.20. Stockers and feeders, ten to fifteen cents lower on account of the reduced country demand; bulk, \$4.25 to \$5.25.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 58,300; last week, 58,900; same week last year, 56,400. After decisive fluctuations nearly every day the hog market ends the week steady with the close of last week. More packing weights are included than a week ago and demand from shippers has pushed light weights to the front rank by a larger margin than week ago. Lights are selling at \$6.45 to \$6.55; packing grades, \$6.40 to \$6.52½; heavy hogs, \$6.40 to \$6.47½. Coarse sows and stags are plentiful and are invariably thrown out, selling one dollar cheaper than balance of the loads.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 29,300; last week, 25,600; same week last year, 34,500. Mutton markets are higher each day, with a total gain of twenty to thirty cents. Record prices were paid on all classes, both woolled and clipped; woolled lambs, \$8.20 to \$8.50; yearlings up to \$7.40; wethers, \$6.40; ewes, \$6.20; clipped lambs, \$7.15; yearlings, \$6.50; wethers, \$5.75; ewes, \$5.50. Prospects favor smaller receipts.

HIDES.—Are unchanged; green salted, eight to nine and a half; bulls and stags, seven to eight; glue, six and a half; horsehides, \$3 to \$4; dry flint butcher, eighteen

to twenty cents; sheep pelts, thirteen to fifteen cents. Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	444	.....	.....
Armour	5,456	16,778	4,257
Cudahy	3,715	8,817	1,638
Fowler	1,033	.....	1,730
Morris	3,736	9,639	3,856
Ruddy	677	.....	.....
Schwarzschild	5,383	10,647	3,640
Swift	5,315	12,439	6,091

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, April 16.

Cattle receipts continue very liberal. Supplies last week were nearly 5,000 heavier than a year ago and the run so far this month has been fully 20,000 heavier than for April last year. Fortunately the general demand has also been of liberal proportions and the market has been in very good shape from the sellers' standpoint. Inquiry has been best for the fat light and handy weight steers and these are 10@15c. higher than a week ago. Heavy cattle have been more or less draggy as they usually are at this time of the year, but there has been no material decline in values in the past ten days. Some choice 1,300 pound beefs brought \$5.85 to-day and the bulk of the good to fair 1,050 to 1,350 lb. beefs are selling at \$4.90@5.40. Choice fat heifers sold up to \$5.00 and little of any consequence is selling under \$3.00. Fair to good butcher stock is selling largely at \$3.50@4.25. There is still a vigorous demand and a strong market for desirable fleshy feeding steers and choice yearlings but prices have slumped off 15@25c. on the medium and common stuff. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$5.00 with the bulk of the business around \$4.00@4.50.

While prices for hogs averaged lower last week under the influence of the very liberal supplies the market closed in very good shape. Values suffered a still further drop this week, but the market is still nearly a dime higher than it was at the low time last week. Conditions have shown very little change for several days. Light and butcher weights are now strong favorites with all classes of buyers and command a fair premium, but owing to the generally even character of the offerings there has been little widening of the range in prices. There were about 9,500 hogs here to-day and they sold a shade to 5c. higher. Tops brought \$6.50 as against \$6.40 last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was at \$6.40@6.45, as against \$6.32@6.35 a week ago.

Sheep and lamb prices continue to boom and new high water marks have been recorded for all kinds of stock. The demand was never keener than it is at present while prospects favor decreased rather than increased receipts from now on. Values are 25@40c. higher than a week ago and the tone to the trade is decidedly bullish. Quotations on woolled killers: Good to choice lambs, \$8.00@8.50; fair to good lambs, \$7.50@8.00; good to choice yearlings, lamb weights, \$7.00@7.75; fair to good yearlings, lamb weights, \$6.50@7.00; good to choice yearlings, heavy weights, \$6.50@7.00; fair to good yearlings, heavy weights, \$6.30@6.50; good to choice old wethers, \$6.50@7.00; good to choice ewes, \$5.85@6.40; fair to good ewes, \$5.35@5.85. Clipped sheep and lambs sell \$1.00 off from above quotations.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., April 16.

The volume of cattle arriving at this and outside markets is running about the same as last week, and fairly agreeable to trade conditions. With 3,000 cattle here to-day and the

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proportion of steers continuing very large, the demand proved very active for all weights of useful and attractive quality, and prices were fully steady to strong. Good 1,450 pound steers sold up to \$6.00, heavier weights but not quite as smooth quality made \$5.75 and the big bulk of medium to strong weight steers sold at \$5.30@5.60. All light weights were very active at prices ranging at \$4.50 @5.25. Everything in the cow line was steady to strong, while heifers were steady with some of the best qualities seen here this spring selling at \$5.25 and quite a number of bunches at \$4.90@5.00.

As with cattle, the receipts of hogs are running very much the same as last week, and there is not much change in the market. Prices were considerably lower on the opening day of the week, but showed a reaction and about half the recovery to-day. The quality of hogs is still running very good and the spread in prices is extremely narrow, and will perhaps continue so until the weather begins to get hot, when it is likely that light weights of good quality will go to a premium, unless there is a change in the proportion of light and heavy coming. The market appears to be healthy at around present prices. Bulk of hogs to-day sold at \$6.50@6.55, with tops at \$6.75½ and the extreme spread in prices was only 10c.

The market for live mutton continues to show an advancing tendency under moderate marketing, and prices this week have made a new record for the river markets, \$8.50 having been paid to-day for prime Colorado lambs and \$6.25 for ewes. Supplies of live mutton in feed lots in the West are becoming pretty well worked out and it will not be long until the mutton trade will have to depend on grass stuff for supplies.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 15, 1907.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,135	—	3,426	6,832	16,127
Sixtieth street	1,005	59	7,487	5,103	—
Fourth street	—	—	—	—	15,893
Lehigh Valley	4,523	—	—	4,885	—
Weehawken	1,090	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	62	66	44	3,690
Totals	9,817	92	10,979	16,924	35,620
Totals last week	10,039	80	8,242	17,723	31,707

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Cevic.	450	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Minneapolis	465	—	2,400
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. New York	—	—	1,200
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Martello	100	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Cevic.	400	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Minneapolis	469	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Mohawk	150	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Cevic.	—	—	2,850
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Coronia.	—	—	1,950
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Baltic.	—	—	2,250
Armour & Co., Ss. New York.	—	—	2,600
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Baltic.	—	—	2,150
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Umbria.	—	—	1,500
Total exports	2,085	—	10,900
Total exports last week	2,007	664	14,940

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1907.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	11,000	3,500
Kansas City	500	4,000	—
South Omaha	—	5,000	2,600

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1907.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	32,000	48,000	22,000
Kansas City	5,000	9,500	5,000
South Omaha	6,000	6,500	14,000

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1907.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	12,000	15,000
Kansas City	14,000	15,000	10,000
South Omaha	7,000	8,500	7,000

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1907.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	23,000	27,000	20,000
Kansas City	7,000	13,000	6,000
South Omaha	8,500	9,000	15,000

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1907.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	8,500	27,000	12,000
Kansas City	6,000	10,000	6,000
South Omaha	6,500	11,000	4,600

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1907.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,500	21,000	7,000
Kansas City	1,000	8,000	6,000
Omaha	2,500	6,500	3,000

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending April 13:

CATTLE.

Chicago	31,196
Omaha	16,109
Kansas City	27,280
St. Joseph	11,683
Cudahy	512
Sioux City	3,206
Wichita	269
New York and Jersey City	7,824
Fort Worth	6,683
Detroit	1,111

HOGS.

Chicago	101,322
Omaha	46,251
Kansas City	67,444
St. Joseph	39,147
Cudahy	5,245
Sioux City	17,589
Ottumwa	9,000
Cedar Rapids	7,438
Wichita	9,523
Bloomington	1,841
New York and Jersey City	35,620
Fort Worth	12,968
Detroit	7,240

SHEEP.

Chicago	59,848
Omaha	28,136
Kansas City	24,131
St. Joseph	25,881
Cudahy	312
Sioux City	322
New York and Jersey City	16,924
Fort Worth	1,660
Detroit	1,259

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO APRIL 15, 1907.

Exports from:	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
New York	2,085	—	16,900
Boston	2,900	749	8,070
Baltimore	732	1,000	1,200
Philadelphia	1,085	—	1,400
Portland	294	—	—
Newport News	681	—	—
St. John	574	—	—
Exports to:			
London	2,937	—	10,300
Liverpool	4,229	1,749	17,270
Glasgow	574	—	—
Manchester	970	—	—
Antwerp	150	—	—
Hull	100	—	—
Totals to all ports	8,951	1,749	27,570
Totals to all ports last week	9,084	2,235	25,032

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The products markets were early in the day 2 to 5 points higher, notwithstanding the somewhat lower hog markets. The speculation was slow.

Cottonseed Oil.

The considerable sales for the week of edible oils, or fully 20,000 barrels, as noted in our review, in another column, are all of the present crop, but include some sales as late as September, although mainly of the nearer deliveries. Some further sales late yesterday and to-day of these edible oils will bring the total sales for the week for export to 25,000 bbls., for deliveries from April to September to Rotterdam, North of Europe, Mediterranean and English markets. There is further demand, more particularly from Marseilles, and some little demand for off grades from Germany. The New York market opened a little stronger, because of the continued export demand, with sales on first "call" of 100 bbls. prime yellow, September at 44c., and 200 bbls. October at 40c. Prices on the "call" were, April 45½@47c.; May, 45¼@46c.; July at 44½@45c.; September, 44@44¼c.; October, at 39¾@40¼c.; December, at 36@37½c. Immediately after the call there were freer sellers at the slight advance, and soon there was a slacker tendency. Sales 100 bbls. May at 45¾c.; 100 bbls. July at 45c.; afterwards offered at 44¾c.; 100 bbls. September at 44c.; 100 bbls. October at 40c.; 100 bbls. May at 45¾c.; 100 do. at 45¾c.; 200 bbls. July at 44¾c.

Tallow.

Market is quiet and essentially as in our review. There are offers to sell New York City hhds. at 6¼c.

Oleo Stearine.

Quiet and nominally 9@9¼c.

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$8.70@8.80; city steam, \$8.25@8.37½; refined, continent, tcs., \$9.15; do., South America, tcs., \$10; kegs at \$11; compound, \$8.37½@8.50.

HOG MARKETS, APRIL 19.

CHICAGO—Receipts, 20,000; weak to 5c. lower; \$6.25@6.65.

KANSAS CITY—Receipts, 8,000; 5c. lower; \$6.35@6.52½.

OMAHA—Receipts, 7,000; weak to 5c. lower; \$6.25@6.45.

INDIANAPOLIS—Receipts, 7,000; lower; \$6.60@6.70.

ST. LOUIS—Receipts, 6,000.

EAST BUFFALO—Receipts, 5,100; slow; 5@10c. lower; \$7.00@7.20.

CLEVELAND—Receipts, 40 cars; slow; 5@10c. lower; \$6.80@6.85.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, April 19—Beef, extra India mess, 83s. 9d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 82s. 6d.; shoulders, 40s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 56s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 48s. 6d.; do., short ribs, 50s. 6d. long clear, 28@34 lbs., 50s.; do., 35@40 lbs., 49s. 6d.; do., backs, 48s.; bellies, 48s. Tallow, 31s. 9d. Turpentine, 51s. 6d. Rosin, common, 10s. 9d. Lard, spot, prime, Western, tierces, 44s. 3d.; American refined, pails, 44s. 9d. Cheese, white, 62s. for American, and 64s. for Canadian; do., colored, 64s. for American and 66s. for Canadian. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 44¼ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 34s. 9d. Cottonseed oil refined (Hull), 26s. 1½d. Linseed (London), La Plata, April and May, 40s. Calcutta, April and June, 41s. 9d. Linseed oil (London), 21s. 10½d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

This has been an extremely quiet week in oleo business, both here and abroad; there has been no change in price but the business has been extremely light, probably caused by the constantly declining lard market, which has rather discouraged the European churners. Neutral lard has been slow of sale and of course is cheaper since lard prices are lower. Speaking generally both articles at this time of writing are quiet, buyers not anxious to take hold and sellers not anxious to reduce prices.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 18—Latest quotations are as follows: 78 per cent caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent; 76 per cent caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent; 60 per cent caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent granulated caustic soda in bbls. 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent; 48 per cent carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 8c. per lb.; talc at 1½c. lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; siler at \$15 to \$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour at \$9 to \$10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks \$1.40 per 100 lbs., barrels 2c. lb.; carbonate of potash 5c. to 5¼c. lb. according to test; electrolytic caustic potash, 88-92 per cent at 6c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks 7c. lb., and in barrels 7¼c. lb.; green olive oil, 68c., and yellow 85 to 90c. per gal.; saponified red oil, 6¼ to 7c. per lb.; green olive oil foots, 6¼ to 6¾c. lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9½ to 9¾c. lb.; Cochiti coconut oil, 10½ to 10¾c. lb.; cottonseed oil, 44 to 46c. per gal.; corn oil, 5¼c. lb.; prime city tallow in hogheads, 6¼c. lb.; edible tallow, 7¼ to 7¾c. lb.; house grease, 5½ to 5¾c. lb.; yellow packers' grease, 5½ to 5¾c. lb.; brown grease, 5½ to 5¾c. lb.; light bone grease, 5½ to 6c. lb.

Retail Section

ANOTHER POULTRY BILL KILLED.

Massachusetts retail butchers are much pleased over the recent report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health on its poultry investigation, as it resulted in the killing of the drawn poultry bill which has been before the legislature for several sessions. Had this bill become a law it would have practically prevented the sale of poultry by butchers in all cities of any size, since it is admitted that drawn poultry cannot be shipped any distance or held any time and marketed in a healthful condition. The poultry trade of the average retail butcher is a big item in his business, and it would give him a black eye to lose it.

The Massachusetts State Board of Health has been conducting investigations for a year as a result of a resolution passed by the legislature of 1906. The investigation also extended into the cold storage features of marketing, though that part of the work has not yet been concluded. The trade will heartily approve of the conclusions of the board as they relate to undrawn poultry and the necessity for careful inspection of cold storage products. The report details the method of investigation as follows:

"As soon as practicable after the passage of this resolve, three lots of fowls and ducks were purchased as material for the investigation. These were kept for several weeks under identical conditions as to housing, care and feed, and were then killed and prepared in the most careful manner for cold storage. The material obtained consisted of one lot of fifty ducks which were given no food during the twenty-four hours prior to slaughter; one lot of 100 fowls similarly treated, and one lot of fifty fowls to which was given a full meal of soft feed the night before slaughter. All of each lot were killed and prepared for storage on the same day; one-half were carefully and thoroughly drawn and dressed and the rest were left undrawn. The individual birds were separately wrapped in paper and packed, and the whole of each lot were transported without delay and placed in a room of the Quincy Market Cold Storage and Warehouse Company, maintained at a temperature of about zero.

"At the expiration of about two months, work was begun, the chemical side of the investigation being assigned to an expert physiological chemist of long experience and thorough training, and the bacteriological side to a bacteriologist and parasitologist of the same standing. The drawn and undrawn birds were removed from storage in equal numbers as occasion required, and each bird was submitted simultaneously to both chemical and bacteriological study."

Among the most important conclusions drawn by the experimenters are these:

During cold storage at from 15° below to 5° above 0° F. no chemical changes occur. This is shown by the absence in both the drawn and undrawn birds of ptomaines and decomposition products in general, and by negative reaction on the part of animals

inoculated with extracts obtained from both kinds of material.

When removed from cold storage and exposed to ordinary temperatures, the condition of exposure being the same, the undrawn birds show better keeping qualities.

Freezing renders the muscular tissues more susceptible to bacterial invasion after they are thawed out.

The usual method of drawing poultry leads to heavy bacterial infection, which promotes more rapid decomposition than occurs in undrawn birds.

The practice of depositing poultry in cold storage when in the beginning or advanced stages of decomposition, in order to save it, is dangerous to the health of the consumer, since when it is again withdrawn for sale its condition is unaltered.

Proper and adequate inspection of poultry as it enters cold storage is desirable, and storage of material already in process of decomposition should be prohibited.

The practice of placing cold storage poultry in cold water for a number of hours for the purpose of thawing causes heavy bacterial infection and consequent more rapid decomposition than occurs when thawing is allowed to proceed slowly at room temperature. Such treatment causes also a material increase in weight, by reason of absorption by the tissues of water, to the detriment of the purse of the purchaser, and hence is fraudulent.

BUTCHERS' DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

The St. Louis Master Butchers' Association has adopted a death benefit plan which is worth copying by master butchers' organizations everywhere, if they have not already some such scheme in operation. The constitution and by-laws of the association were amended at a recent meeting providing that each member be assessed one dollar upon the death of a fellow member, the fund to go to the widow or other beneficiaries of the deceased. The maximum amount of the benefit is fixed at \$100, and it is presumed that any balance over that amount goes into the benefit fund to establish a surplus for future necessities. It is provided that in case of suicide the death benefit shall not be paid.

GERMANS ATE LESS MEAT IN 1906.

According to German government figures the consumption of meat in the empire last year shows a considerable reduction from 1905. Beef consumed amounted to 941,593 metric tons, compared to 952,054 tons in 1905. There were 168,327 metric tons of veal consumed, compared to 175,684 tons the year before. Pork consumption aggregated 1,092,184 metric tons, compared to 1,111,110 tons in 1905. Mutton eaten was 50,753 metric tons, compared to 53,781 tons the year before. On the other hand, the quantity of goat meat eaten increased from 6,495 metric tons in 1905 to 6,696 tons last year. Consumption of horse and dog meat also increased, but figures are not given.

TO GET A GOOD MAN.

Best shop help obtained through our "Wanted" department, page 48. If you need a good man, try it.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

W. M. Fletcher has opened a new meat market at Binghamton, N. Y.

A. D. Imboden is installed in his new meat market at Lebanon, Pa.

Gleetz & Harkness have engaged in the meat business at Sterling, Ill.

The death is reported of George Sauer, a well known meat dealer of Utica, N. Y.

W. S. Schooley at Easton, Pa., has retired for awhile from the meat business.

Ehrhart & Diehl will erect a new meat market at 23 South Carrollton avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Charles Kassebaum has purchased the meat market at West Point, Neb., recently owned by Joseph Stallboreis.

The meat market of R. Lutz at Rochester, N. Y., has been slightly damaged by fire.

Couch & Dowell have purchased the butcher shop of Richardson & Wood at Liberal, Kas.

Carlyle & Son have sold their butcher shop at East Lynne, Mo., to Bigley & Cox.

Currier & Williams have been succeeded in the meat business at Ozark, Mo., by Currier Bros.

Watson & Korr have succeeded to the meat business of Alfred C. Watson at Alamogordo, N. M.

B. E. Dusen has purchased the meat business of Buis, Sullivan & Buis at Bethany, Mo.

H. C. Covington has sold his meat market at Wellington, Col., to A. B. Christman.

Squires & Son have succeeded to the meat business of Squires & Davis at Courtland, Kas.

Babcock & Starns have succeeded to the meat market of O. B. Babcock at Leavenworth, Kas.

J. C. Alderson has purchased the butcher shop of Adam Apple at Joplin, Mo.

H. C. Kuester has sold his meat market at Kansas City, Mo., to S. Cohen.

N. J. Torkelson will discontinue his meat business at Salt Lake City, Utah, and has engaged in the manufacture of sausages.

V. Dix has sold out his meat business at Spickard, Mo., to Bennett & Bennett.

Hanna & Ulen have succeeded to the meat business of Frank Hanna at Table Rock, Neb.

Walter Millard has opened a new meat market at La Crosse, Kas.

H. M. Wise has sold his butcher shop at Bonner Springs, Kas., to J. J. Allen & Son.

Smith & Lewis have purchased the meat business of Geo. M. Forges at Trinidad, Col.

W. W. Craighead has been succeeded in the meat business at Schell City, Mo., by E. W. Hill & Son.

A. G. Mumma has purchased the butcher shop of Chas. Hahn at Iola, Kas.

W. Koryta will open a new butcher shop at Battle Creek, Neb.

John Grannel has recently engaged in the meat business at Big Springs, Neb.

W. Brown has opened a new butcher shop at Papillion, Neb.

J. H. Cunningham has engaged in the meat business at Wood River, Neb.

A. Eyoy has purchased the meat market of Emmers & Fisher at Spokane, Wash.

John Nordheim has opened a new butcher shop at Tacoma, Wash.

Robinson Bros. have engaged in the meat business at Falls City, Ore.

Dennis Thralls has sold his meat business at Butler, Mo., to Levi Smith.

The meat market of Herrod Brothers at Webb City, Mo., has been damaged by fire.

J. E. Young has succeeded to the meat business of Clark & Young at Genoa, Neb.

W. F. Crowell has sold his meat business at Guide Rock, Neb., to L. Glebe.

E. L. Bradford has purchased the meat business of Washburn & Stewart at Junction City, Kas.

Layton & Waldman have sold out their meat market to Orin Layton at North Topeka, Kas.

A. Klotz has purchased the butcher shop of T. N. Fellows at Eustis, Neb.

Marsh & Mead have been succeeded in the meat business by H. Mead at Prague, Okla.

Erdman & Son have succeeded to the meat business of H. L. Erdman at Brigham City, Utah.

J. F. Wilson has sold his butcher shop at Union, Neb., to W. L. Taylor.

Leak Bros. have engaged in the meat business at Elba, Wash.

N. H. Steel has purchased the meat market of W. H. Payne at Kansas City, Kas.

Ewing & Landis have sold their meat business at Kirwin, Kas., to J. M. Lare.

Frank B. Curry, a provision dealer at 80 Revere street, Boston, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, giving his liabilities at \$1,891.30 and assets at \$730.

Conway Brothers have opened their new meat market at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Joseph Brown, a meat dealer of 140 West 16th street, New York City, has been discharged from bankruptcy.

D. V. Moore has purchased the meat business of F. Hoffman at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

H. Low will open a meat market at Bovey, Minn.

Lazi Mathern has sold his meat market at Eagle Point, Pa., to A. Mathern.

Peter Trese is installing a new meat cooler in his meat market at Port Huron, Mich.

George Leggoe has opened a new meat market at Hazleton, Pa.

The meat market of E. G. Votaw at Salem, O., has been damaged by fire.

OUTLET FOR CHEAP CUTS OF MEAT.

Retail butchers tell us that the meat trade is suffering from high prices, that their business is being restricted for this reason, says the National Stockman and Farmer. It is a fact that the price of meats is higher, on an average, than ever before in this country to the consumer, and it is likewise a fact that the consumer is limiting his purchases of meats, not because he wants to but because he has to. And right along with these facts is another one, that a large quantity

of good and nutritious meat is to be had at a low figure, but it is not wanted because our people are not accustomed to preparing and eating it. This is true especially of beef.

It is evident that there is something wrong with the distribution end of our meat industry when such a condition as this can exist, and it does exist. There are several things out of joint which are not readily remedied. The wholesale slaughterer is not to blame, the meat producer is not, as both are getting only what the natural market conditions justify out of their product. The trouble is evidently deeper than this and lies in our national prejudices, our system of distribution and our lack of foreign outlets in spite of the urgent need for our meats abroad.

As to the first, the taste of our consumers, that can only be reached by a course of gradual education. There is no way to change public taste all at once. Necessity and knowledge may contribute thereto, but any process of change must be gradual. The suggestion that domestic science and cooking school teachers pay particular attention to the preparation of the cheaper cuts of meat is a good one.

And here is another suggestion based on what has been done with other products. Advertising has expanded the slaughterer's and consequently the producer's market. Consumption of meat products has been greatly enlarged by the slaughterers' effective advertisements. They are more interested than any one else in the disposal of their cheap meats and have tried to dispose of them by working them into various salable products. Why would not a campaign of advertising education be effective in diverting the taste of a large class of consumers to something that would be good food and cheaper food than the high-priced meats they complain so much about and cannot buy now?

The second part of this problem is a hard one. Professor Ferguson has found that the average city retail butcher handles about 5,000 pounds of meat a week, which must inevitably put a heavy charge on every pound of it. And this charge is greater than it used to be, because people buy in smaller quantities, entailing more labor; besides they must have meats delivered regardless of quantity, entailing large expense. Evidently more extensive retail establishments can effect some saving here.

The third is the most difficult of all branches of the problem, because it involves the politics of the country. Other countries have shut out our meats because we have practically shut out something they produce and want to sell here. And they will continue to do this until our policy toward them is changed.

Meat producers can readily see that some change is needed, they ought to be able to see about what it is, and to have influence enough to bring about such policies as will reopen these markets. The policy which closes them may be good for some people, but it is not good for the meat producers, and

they must look after their own interests in such cases.

A TREATISE ON BABY BEEF.

A treatise on "baby beef" by E. G. Ritzman, assistant animal husbandman of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, which was a part of the bureau's report for 1905, has been reprinted in pamphlet form for general circulation. It also appears in the handsomely bound twenty-second annual report of the bureau, just issued, which contains much other matter of interest to the stockman, farmer, scientist, etc., and which can be had for 50 cents by applying to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Baby beef is defined in the article by Mr. Ritzman as "a prime butcher's beast, thoroughly fattened and ripe for the block at from 12 to 24 months of age. Growth has been artificially promoted by continuous heavy feeding from birth, with the object of obtaining in the shortest time possible the maximum amount of well-matured beef." Five years ago, and even more recently, a prime steer up to 24 months of age was classed as baby beef, while to-day it is questionable whether an animal over 18 months of age should be considered as such.

The flesh of young cattle has not developed that coarseness of grain and fiber characteristic of the flesh of old animals, and is therefore more tender and delicate. The proportion of fat to lean is smaller, and the fat does not accumulate in such large deposits or lumps between the layers of muscle, but is more evenly distributed in flakes between the muscle fibers.

The paper discusses the characteristics of baby beef, the economy and greater profit in its production as compared with older cattle, the breeds and types best suited for producing it, and methods of feeding. Some of the principal advantages derived from the production of baby beef as compared with older beef are stated as (1) the quick return on the investment, (2) the greater demand for the product, and (3) the greater amount of meat produced per pound of feed consumed.

COOLING A RETAIL MARKET.

The Brockton Public Market, Mr. M. A. Davis, president, Brockton, Mass., are to install a refrigerating system furnished by the Automatic Refrigerating Company of Hartford, Conn. The equipment will be electrically operated and controlled and will include beef box, freezer and chill room, display counter and butter box.

WARNING.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER serves notice that one J. B. Rindfleisch of St. Louis, who represents himself as being connected with this paper as a solicitor, has no connection whatever with this publication.

SPRINGFIELD PROVISION CO.,

PORK PACKERS, LARD REFINERS and

Manufacturers of the Celebrated BRIGHTWOOD BRANDS of Sausages, Frankforts, Bolognas, Polish Bolognas, Pressed Ham, Minced Ham and Bacon

**BRIGHTWOOD,
MASS., U. S. A.**

GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

A. T. Hunnewell, manager of Swift & Company's Boston district, was in New York this week.

Superintendent L. Kirscheimer, of the S. & S. Company, was in the West this week on a tour of inspection.

George E. Nye, of the Swift beef department, Chicago, was in New York this week inspecting Swift beef houses.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending April 13 averaged 7.78 cents per pound.

A. Silz, the big West 14th street poultry and game dealer and importer, has only recently returned from a trip abroad.

General Eastern Manager Christian, of the Cudahy Packing Company, made a tour of inspection of the houses in the southeastern part of his territory this week.

W. E. Collins, assistant to Manager Hollenbeck, of the Swift provision department in New York, has been appointed manager of the provision department at Swift's West Harlem Market house.

East 45th street from First avenue to the river, lying between the S. & S. and Swift plants, is being repaved with Belgian block, an improvement which will be greatly appreciated by teaming interests.

Otto Schieffer, a well-to-do retired butcher, of No. 54 Union avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide Sunday morning by inhaling illuminating gas. He was a widower, 65 years old, and lived with his two grown daughters and a son. No cause for his deed is known.

Richard Webber, proprietor of the Harlem Packing House, returned last week from a two months' visit to Bermuda, accompanied by Mrs. Webber. The trip resulted in great benefit to Mr. Webber's health. He was warmly welcomed by the army of employees at the big Harlem establishment.

THE LOCAL MARKETS.

Trade in beef took on a livelier aspect this week and for almost the first time this year wholesalers and retailers alike reported a favorable outlook. Box managers were able to get a little better price for their good beef and the increased consumptive demand caused retailers to be more willing to pay it and to take more stuff. It has been a long streak of dullness in the beef trade, and the expected Easter revival was several weeks behindhand, but now that it has arrived the trade hopes it will stick.

The small stock market continues on a basis unsatisfactory to killers and dealers alike. Lambs sold as high as \$9.60 in Buffalo this week, and killers asked 14 to 15 cents for dead stuff, and claimed no margin at those figures. Both wholesaler and retailer claim to be losing money on lambs at this time. The arrivals of calves on Monday were plenti-

ful and 7 cents was the prevailing quotation, but a small supply later in the week sent the market up a dollar a hundred and it was difficult to supply the trade at that.

S. & S. MAY KILL IN NEW ENGLAND.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company has acquired the abattoir property of Charles A. Davis at Haverhill, Mass., near Boston, and may make it a slaughtering point for certain of its New England trade. As announced in the columns of The National Provisioner some time ago Mr. Davis has already sold his coolers and branch house property and business at Haverhill and Newburyport, where he was for many years consignee representative for certain of the big packing concerns. He now retires entirely from the meat business by disposing of his abattoir property to the S. & S. Company.

It is said that the S. & S. Company may begin operations at Haverhill by killing small stock there for the New England trade. Considerable calf and lamb supplies come from New England territory and the S. & S. Company's nearest killing point has heretofore been New York. It is also possible that cattle may be killed there for local trade. At present it is understood that no definite plans have been made for operation of the abattoir property.

DEATH OF MEYER BLOCH.

The local meat trade, both wholesale and retail, was shocked on Monday of this week to learn of the sudden death of Meyer Bloch, of Bloch Bros., the well-known meat dealers at 42nd street and Ninth avenue. Mr. Bloch was a comparatively young man, in apparently the most vigorous health and of robust physique and abundant energy and spirits. He had lately succeeded to the business formerly conducted in partnership with his brother Jacob Bloch, who retired to devote himself to his real estate interests. Meyer Bloch was one of the most prominent of the West Side retailers and had a big trade. Bloch Bros. secured the \$2,000 prize steer, the first killed in the new abattoir of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, and the past winter also attracted attention by purchasing several of the prize bullocks bought by the same company at the International Show at Chicago.

Meyer Bloch had been in attendance at a social affair with his wife on Sunday evening and was apparently in the best of health when he retired. About 4 a. m. Mrs. Bloch attempted to rouse him, and discovered that he was dead. His body was cold, and he had evidently died early in the night. Funeral services were held later in the week and attended by a large number of those in the trade. Besides a widow, Mr. Bloch leaves a son and daughter.

BUTCHERS' UNION'S NEW DEMANDS.

A meeting of representatives of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America will be held in New York on Monday to formulate new demands on the wage and hour question to be presented to the packers throughout the country who employ members of this union in their plants. This is the organization which conducted the

big packinghouse strike of three years ago, and which was badly defeated. Since that time they have been reorganizing, and are now said to be about ready for a new contest.

The organization was badly crippled by the former strike, however, especially in New York, Omaha, Kansas City and elsewhere. In some of these places it was never reorganized, consequently no strike difficulty is expected there. In New York the union was partly reorganized in certain branches of work, but the men are for the most part conservative. They believe they were used as cat's-paws by the Chicago strikers three years ago, and they do not relish a repetition of the experience.

POULTRY TRADE ASSOCIATION.

The National Poultry and Game Trade Association will hold its second annual convention in New York City on May 14. The nominating committee has selected the following ticket for the coming year, all being renominated for positions they now hold: President, Harry Dowie, New York; first vice-president, H. A. Emerson, Chicago; second vice-president, Fred S. Mead, Boston; third vice-president, W. F. Priebe, Iowa; treasurer, Hugo Josephy, New York; secretary, George G. Brown, New York; additional members of executive committee—H. T. Pond, W. G. Carter, W. D. Edson and A. R. Loomis; directors—Harry Dowie, Hugo Josephy, George G. Brown, W. T. Hance, W. J. Farrell, W. D. Edson, W. T. S. White, S. Tudor, Jacob Hoehn and H. A. Emerson.

BROOKLYN BUTCHERS MAKE PROTEST.

The Brooklyn Branch, United Master Butchers of America, held a big meeting last Wednesday night to protest against the granting of retail privileges to meat wholesalers in the new South Brooklyn Market. The latter is to be quite a big institution and will draw trade from all over that part of the city. The retailers do not believe that wholesalers should be allowed to sell at retail from their locations in this market. They think the big dealers should confine themselves to the wholesale trade. State President E. F. O'Neill, President August Grimm, of the East Side Branch, ex-President F. P. Burek, of the Brooklyn Branch, and others were the speakers at the meeting.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The New York Department of Health reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending April 13, 1907, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 37,204 lbs.; Brooklyn, 3,774 lbs.; Queens, 67 lbs.; total, 41,045 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 1,300 lbs.; Brooklyn, 120 lbs.; total, 1,420 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 7,105 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,657 lbs.; Bronx, 150 lbs.; Queens, 25 lbs.; total, 8,937 lbs.

OBJECTED TO CUDAHY'S CLEANSER.

The Cudahy Packing Company is making a special push of its "Old Dutch Cleanser" in this market, not only among the jobbers, but by demonstrating with the consumer and

delivering orders to the jobber and retailer. The local office reports an increase of business of over 50 per cent within six months.

When the company's force recently invaded the Jewish quarter of the East Side it met a curious objection to soaps, especially soaps for scouring cooking and eating dishes and utensils. The Hebrews object to soaps which contain any animal oils, lest they violate the Kosher rules of the Hebrew religion. The services of an expert chemist were enlisted, and it was shown to the satisfaction of the rabbis that the cleanser has no fat but vegetable oils, whereupon there was no further objection and the sales reported very satisfactory.

FRANK BROKE AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Louis Frank, the West Side meat man, went to Atlantic City last week to get rest and recreation after a winter's strenuous struggles with local beef salesmen. Louis was supposed to have all kinds of money, but he must have got into a little game that cleaned him out. Or else he was stingy with his pennies, judging from a postal card received in the city this week, addressed jointly to "M. Solinger and S. London, 44th street and First avenue." All it said on the card was: "Lend me \$2.50 on a beefsteak ticket. L. Frank." It seems London presented Frank with a ticket to a West Side beefsteak dinner which Frank said he was too poor to buy. He did not attend the dinner, and presumably still had the ticket with him at Atlantic City, and wanted London to give him a rebate on it. At last reports he was still waiting.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Cavallaro, G., 42 Oak; Joseph Levy Co. Drechsler, L., 199 William; E. Solomon. Fagin, J., 52 E. 110th; W. Goldberg. Jaffe, B., 216 E. 81st; J. Levy. Kander, M., 2294 2d ave.; H. Brand. Rubin, H., 1836 2d ave.; Darling & Co. Seniori, H., 2227 5th ave.; H. Brand. Sladek, J., 435 E. 66th; A. Diamond. Springer, F., 897 2d ave.; H. Brand.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Katona, F., 29 Washington; K. Katona. Leonard, F., 627 Amsterdam ave.; L. Schaefer. Riechmann, L., 1836 2d ave.; H. Rubin. Simon, H., 2238 5th ave.; I. Diamond.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Hontz, W., 410 Atlantic ave.; Gustave Selner. Hofsteter, W., & Morris Goldman, 239 Moore; Morris Sholk.

Mayfarth, George, 599 Monroe; Kath Enders. Rosenbaum, Isaac, 45 Morrell; J. Henigin, Jr.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Enders, Katherine, 599 Monroe; George Mayfarth.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Blick, W., 35 E. 110th; B. Segal. Canter, S., 5 Catherine; H. Green. De Mattia, M., 307 E. 24th; O. Landi. Friendenthal, H., 203 E. 15th; S. Grossman. Hertmann, H., 1298 Amsterdam ave.; J. Schottler.

Kacra, J., 136 Cannon; J. Stein. Klein, S., 1577 2d ave.; H. Keumholtz. Steinfeld, A., 1634 Lexington ave.; C. F. Werdig.

Kohn, A., 1612 2d ave.; Westin & S. Lanteline, L., 99 Fulton; C. A. Krekey. Palumbi, G., 345 E. 113th; G. Gricco. Ristic, E., 616 E. 5th; E. J. Schweitzer. Striebel, D., 821 3d ave.; L. Pollack.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Cervoni, G., 104 W. 3d; G. Vissicchio. Gordon & Smith, 1 Rutgers pl.; Leiner & Smith.

Sobel, C., 546 E. 175th; S. Levine. Sarnofsky, 139 Division; S. Bernstein. Schrier, B., 44 Ave. B; B. M. Rauschwald. Unger, M., 24 Delancey; P. Diamond.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Cranmer, Joseph D., 1059 Bedford ave.; Arthur D. Case.

Rufe, John 1741 Fulton; W. P. Thaeftford. Schulman, A., 39 Morrell; Morris A. Lippman.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Gershonowitz, Joe, 559 Bushwick ave.; Sam Cherfetz and Louis Gorden. Goldberg, Abraham, 85 Naret; Nathan Goldstein.

Parnes, Mollies, 84 Gerry; Abraham Agranof. Schmelzinger, Julius, 222 Calyer; Caroline A. Osmer.

Sourlos, C., 53 Grand; G. Evangelacas.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 26.)

way, 13,011 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 29,319 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 531,460 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 1,850 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 7,100 lbs.; Hull, England, 241,565 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 11,859 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 14,484 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,186 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 574,483 lbs.; London, England, 219,070 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 5,002 lbs.; Mollendo, Peru, 785 lbs.; Manta, Ecuador, 1,278 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 3,808 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,310 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 15,154 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 47,804 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 8,314 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 978 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 3,146 lbs.

LARD.—Amapala, Honduras, 10,746 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 72,534 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 130,822 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 10,000 lbs.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 4,400 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 10,692 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 1,839 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 46,205 lbs.; Bolivar, Venezuela, 10,400 lbs.; Buenos Ayres, Arg. Rep., 2,700 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 35,997 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 728,537 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 13,063 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 6,400 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 23,993 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 8,981 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 60,900 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 132,850 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 33,395 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 60,000 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 203,681 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 14,046; Guadeloupe, W. I., 17,542 lbs.; Hull, England, 626,655; Havana, Cuba, 89,465 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 437,465 lbs.; Havre, France, 129,605 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,110 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,225 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 47,246 lbs.; La Paz,

Bolivar, 19,247 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 111,711 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 882,524 lbs.; London, England, 287,830 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 145,610 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 19,950 lbs.; Martinique, Island of, 5,250 lbs.; Mollendo, Peru, 17,913 lbs.; Manta, Ecuador, 3,324 lbs.; Malmo, Norway, 61,567 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 17,300 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 119,870 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 16,475 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 32,300 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 67,000 lbs.; Pernambuco, Brazil, 265,942 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 103,431 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,082,176 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 11,415 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 15,242 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 595,884 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 265,617 lbs.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 6,793 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,500 lbs.; Tumaca, Colombia, 9,541 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 63,060; Trieste, Austria, 52,153 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 17,270 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 52,523 lbs.

PORK.—Colon, Panama, 120 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 10 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 289 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 62 bbls.; Hull, England, 15 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 199 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 15 tcs.; London, England, 20 bbls.; Martinique, Island of, 25 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 85 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 218 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 149 bbls.; Valparaiso, Chile, 10 bbls.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Export of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, April 17, 1907, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 130 bbls.; Bergen, Norway, 30 tcs.; Colon, Panama, 78 bbls., 28,775 lbs., 100 tcs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 159 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 50 tcs.; Emden, Germany, 50 bbls.; Fiume, Austria, 100 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 130 bbls., 212 tcs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 50 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 136½ bbls., 10 tcs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 25,880 lbs., 20 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 275 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 55,488 lbs.; Hull, England, 25 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 78 bbls., 19 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 2,409,674 lbs., 50 tcs.; London, England, 50 tcs., 880,045 lbs.; Martinique, Island of, 175 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 50 tcs.; Nassau, W. I., 48 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 122 bbls., 12 tcs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 13 bbls.; Stavanger, Norway, 25 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 100 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Alexandria, Egypt, 53 tcs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 125 tcs.; Beyrouth, 25 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 105 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 200 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 300 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 665 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 853 tcs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 140 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 990 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 370 tcs.; London, England, 750 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,902 tcs.; Stavanger, Norway, 70 tcs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 70 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 2,000 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,400 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 8,280 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,930 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 12,200 lbs.; Martinique, Island of, 9,000 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 1,600 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 7,805 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 12,480 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 15,000 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 147,021 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 94,024 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 30,803 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 283,630 lbs.; London, England, 157,032 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 18,254 lbs.; Molendo, Peru, 1,578 lbs.; Odessa, Russia, 76,753 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 25,996 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 10,994 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 4,390 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 29,260 lbs.

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EXPORTERS

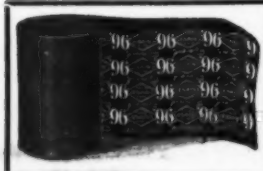
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